

Obeld returns after transport talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Transport Farid Obeld returned to Amman on Sunday after attending two regional conferences on public transport. The conferences were held in Cairo and Tunis in December. The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, quoted the minister as saying that the Tunis meeting ratified working papers defining the framework and targets of programmes drawn up by the Council of Arab Ministers of Transport. Possibilities of launching Arab industries to produce light and heavy vehicles were also reviewed during the conference. Mr. Obeld told Petra. During his stay in Tunis, Mr. Obeld also held talks with his Tunisian counterpart on possibilities of increasing the number of air flights between Jordan and Tunis. An important topic discussed between the two ministers were possibilities of enlarging bilateral agreement between the national carriers of the two countries.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
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Iraqis raid Kharg, Ganaveh

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq ended a four-day lull in air attacks on Iranian oil installations with raids on Sunday on Kharg Island in the Gulf and on the mainland pumping plant at Ganaveh, to the northeast, a military spokesman said. Iraq's first attack on Ganaveh, to the northeast, a military spokesman said. Iraq's first attack on Ganaveh port was on Jan. 23 and oil industry sources told Reuters the low-level raid caused heavy damage. The Iraqi spokesman said Sunday's attack was "destructive" and left fires blazing at the complex. The Iraqi warplanes also raided the main Iranian oil terminal at Kharg for the 15th time this year, the spokesman said. Some 220 combat missions were also flown against Iranian troop concentrations and positions in the southern sector of the Gulf war front, inflicting very heavy losses in men and equipment, he added.

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Birzeit faces \$6m deficit

KUWAIT (R) — A senior official of the Birzeit University in the occupied West Bank urged Arab states on Sunday to meet their financial commitments towards educational institutions in Israeli-occupied Arab lands. Mohammad Sa'di Al Faghi, chairman of the university's board of trustees, told a news conference Birzeit was running a \$6 million budget deficit.

Saudi meets Iranian minister

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia's foreign minister, Prince Saud Al Faisal, held talks in Riyadh on Sunday with Iranian Deputy Oil Minister Hossein Kazempour Ardabili, visiting the kingdom after a trip to Abu Dhabi. The Saudi Press Agency (SPA) gave no details of their discussions, which came on the eve of a meeting of five ministers from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries aimed at shorting up support for OPEC's waning share of the world oil market (See page 7).

Israeli police arrest bomb-making gang

TEL AVIV (AP) — Police in the southern city of Beer Sheva arrested six members of a youth gang which constructed and exploded bombs in the city, Israel Radio reported Sunday. The radio quoted police as saying the youths whose ages ranged from nine to 14 years old, reportedly had enough explosives to demolish an eight-storey building.

First disarmament minister dies

STOCKHOLM (R) — Alva Myrdal, the world's first disarmament minister and joint winner of the 1982 Nobel Prize, died Saturday night after a long illness, one day after her 84th birthday. She had been in hospital for two years. With her husband, Gunnar, she was one of the leading Swedish Social Democratic intellectuals who in the 1930s laid the foundations for the world's most advanced welfare state. Prime Minister Olof Palme paid tribute to her work in fields as diverse as child care, women's liberation and disarmament.

Man arrested for tossing firecracker at Papal mass

NEW DELHI (R) — An unemployed stenographer was arrested in New Delhi on Saturday for tossing a large firecracker that exploded 25 metres from Pope John Paul as he left a crowded indoor stadium. The explosion startled security officials at the lunchtime mass before 25,000 people on the second day of the Pope's 10-day Indian tour (See page 6). Deputy Police Commissioner Umesh Kanna told Reuters the arrested clerk, Dominic Ouseph, a 25-year-old Catholic from southern Kerala state, carried two letters including one addressed to a Jesuit doctor to a welfare organisation recommending Ouseph's admission to a mental institution.

Jordan and PLO pondering political steps after deadlock

Both sides affirm commitment to joint moves

By Lami K. Andoni and Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporters

JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN talks remained in deadlock on Sunday as both Jordanian and Palestinian leaders pondered their next steps in their efforts to tackle the Palestinian problem and ways to move the Middle East peace process forward.

Top-level meetings between the two sides in the last 9 days have failed to narrow the gap between PLO demands from the U.S. administration to endorse the Palestinians' right to self-determination in return for the organisation's acceptance of U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338. "Our talks have gone nowhere," a senior Jordanian official admitted on Sunday. But Jordan and the PLO "do not have any problem. The problem is between the PLO and the Americans," he said. His assessment was shared by Palestinian officials accompanying PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat on his current visit to Jordan.

Ever since Mr. Arafat and his high-powered delegation arrived here nine days ago, Jordan had tried to "reconcile the PLO's and

U.S. positions," the Jordanian official told the Jordan Times. The talks, however, floundered over U.S. insistence that the PLO accept U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 without accepting the Palestinians' right to self-determination. Mr. Hani Al Hassan, political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, told the Jordan Times at the conclusion of official talks last Wednesday that the PLO had rejected a new U.S. compromise proposal which called for PLO acceptance of 242 in return for a seat in the proposed international conference. Instead, the PLO suggested a counter-proposal which incorporated the PLO's acceptance but linked the acceptance with American endorsement of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and statehood

within a confederation with Jordan as outlined in the Feb. 11 accord, Mr. Hassan said.

The PLO and the U.S. both remained firm on their respective positions and hence the deadlock, Mr. Hassan said.

Jordanian and Palestinian officials agreed on Sunday that the PLO's refusal to accept U.S. conditions for ensuring a PLO role in Middle East peace talks would have no negative impact on Jordan's relations with the organisation. "Both sides remain committed to the Feb. 11 agreement on joint political moves towards a negotiated settlement to the Palestinian problem," the Jordanian official said.

PLO leaders here and abroad echoed his statement and expressed hope that Jordan and the PLO would continue joint efforts on all fronts and levels.

In Kuwait on Sunday, Mr. Khalid Al Hassan, a close aide to the PLO chairman, said that the Jordan-PLO accord of Feb. 11 is a "strategic agreement that cannot be tactically used." He said that Jordan "is not pressuring the PLO to adopt any political position."

He told the Palestinian News Agency, Wafa, that the Feb. 11 agreement is "still valid" and that news of its abrogation were "not

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Fighting flares after timebomb explodes at Falange Party office

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Fighting flared on Sunday between army troops loyal to President Amin Gemayel and Syrian-backed militiamen after a timebomb exploded in a Beirut office of Gemayel's Falange Party.

There was no immediate report of casualties from the clashes with rocket-propelled grenades and automatic weapons around the strategic army-held mountain town of Souq Al Gharb, 12 kilometres southeast of Beirut.

But police said three people were wounded in the bombing in east Beirut's Jaatawi quarter. There were no casualties reported among Falange members, police said.

The bomb, several sticks of dynamite in a bag, was planted on the stairway of a four-storey building in which the Falange has a branch office on the second floor. Falange militiamen forced reporters away from the building after the blast as they removed boxes of ammunition and other equipment.

A small bomb wounded two women in Sim Al Fil last Friday, while 28 died and 132 were wounded by a car bomb on Jan. 21 during fighting between sup-

porters and opponents of a Syrian-backed pact aimed at ending Lebanon's civil war.

No-one has claimed responsibility for the blasts, but Rebel Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia leader Samir Geagea said the car bomb was aimed at undermining his victory over his rival, Elie Hobeika.

Mr. Hobeika joined Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt and Shi'ite militia leader Nabih Berri in signing the peace agreement in Damascus on Dec. 28.

But he was ousted three weeks ago by Christian fighters opposed to the pact, which gives more political power to the Muslim majority at the expense of the long-dominant Christians.

A delegation of independent Maronites held talks in Damascus with Syria's vice president, Abdul Halim Khaddam, the pact's architect, in an apparent bid to head off a showdown in the campaign against the beleaguered Gemayel.

But informed sources in Damascus who spoke on condition they were not named, told AP the two days of closed-door talks were "a complete fiasco."

Syrian officials made clear to

the Maronites "that Syria is determined to implement the tripartite accord."

They gave no other details. But the Maronites were the first pro-Gemayel Christians the Syrians came with since Mr. Hobeika's bloody defeat Jan. 15.

Mr. Junblatt, Mr. Berri, Mr. Hobeika and other pro-Syrian allies have intensified demands for Mr. Gemayel's ouster.

Their forces, back with Syrian tanks and artillery, ring Mr. Gemayel's stronghold in the Christian heartland north of Beirut.

Sources close to Mr. Hobeika told Reuters the ousted militia chief had had two rounds of talks with the six Christians in Damascus.

One source said the Christian politicians and Syrian leaders swapped views without reaching an agreement. "They had nothing to offer — their aim was to open the door with Syria and Hobeika to avoid a serious flare-up in the civil war."

The Central News Agency, which is close to the Falange, quoted security reports of a buildup by Syrian-backed militias in the central mountains east of Mr. Gemayel's hometown of Bikfaya.



RIFAI MEETS GIACOMELLI: Prime Minister Zaki Rifai on Sunday confers with the commissioner-general of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), Mr. Giorgio Giacomelli, who is currently on a visit to Jordan (See page 3)

Jordan still at odds with Israel over shape of peace conference

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A senior Jordanian official on Sunday rejected Israel's conditions for holding an international conference on the Middle East and said Jordan would not agree to attend any such conference which does not have decision-making powers and binding authority.

The official, who declined to be identified, was commenting on a statement by an Israeli spokesman who said Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres told his cabinet on Sunday that Israel and the U.S. had agreed on the framework of an international conference on the basis that the conference would not have any power over decisions or agreements to be reached at the conference.

"The forum would not make decisions and would not abrogate agreements," according to the Israeli spokesman, Cabinet Secretary Yossi Beilin, who spoke to reporters after a regular Israeli cabinet meeting on Sunday. "It (the proposed conference) would support direct negotiations and not act as a substitute," he said.

The senior Jordanian official

told the Jordan Times: "The Israelis seem to be talking about a simulated conference while we are talking about an effective one."

The conditions and mechanism for convening the conference were still under discussion, the official said, but "there are points on which we have not yet agreed."

Informed sources close to the U.S. administration told the Jordan Times on Saturday that Peres was "more concerned with the function of the conference than he is with PLO participation."

The sources said that the Israeli prime minister "would agree to PLO participation in the conference provided the PLO had no veto power against separate agreements" that could be reached between parties involved.

The senior Jordanian official said that he had no knowledge of this report and that Jordan is not aware of such an Israeli position. "If this is true, the U.S. did not inform us. They (the U.S.) should make clear what their position is without political tactics," he said.

Asked whether the conditions and mechanism for the proposed conference were posing a major obstacle in the Middle East peace process, the official said it was

"too premature to talk about these conditions when we are faced with more important issues."

The Israeli cabinet secretary told reporters on Sunday that the American-Israeli agreement over the proposed conference was in line with proposals made by the special American Middle East envoy, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Richard Murphy. The Israeli spokesman referred to the U.S.-Israeli agreed framework as the "Murphy Formula."

Jordan and Israel both agree that the international conference be attended by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. However, while Jordan insists on a full participation by these members, Israel insists that they would only have observer status at the conference.

According to an Israel Radio report, Peres has reached an agreement with the United States that the five permanent members are to form an international secretariat "throughout the period of talks."

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'Expulsions belie Israel's desire for peace'

AMMAN (Agencies) — Senior PLO official said on Sunday that the continued deportation of Palestinians cast doubt on Israel's "desire for peace," and he accused Israel of treating occupied Arab lands as "liberated territories."

"Does the deportation process help the peace process?... why do they want more of deportees like us? Why do they want more of refugees like us?" asked Mohammed Milhem, a member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee.

Mr. Milhem, a deportee himself, made the comments during a news conference to talk about Israel's deportation of three West Bank residents, a labour leader, a journalist and a rights activist. In response to a question, he accused the Israelis of rejecting United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 — endorsement of which is an American condition for dealing with the PLO.

Mr. Milhem referred to Israeli settlements established on the occupied land and to restrictions of Palestinian rights and accused the Israelis of treating the land as "liberated territory."

He asked how those who "daily practise violations against 242 can ask me to recognise 242?"

The PLO so far has resisted endorsing the resolution unless it receives assurances of Palestinian self-determination.

The PLO says that at least 120 citizens have been placed under administrative detention since Israel began a crackdown on Palestinian activists last year. Mr. Milhem said at least 20 people had been deported in the past two months.

The three most recent deportees, Dr. Azmi Shuhdi, a rights activist, unionist Ali Abu Hilal and freelance journalist Hassan Abdul Jawad, said they had been arrested last Oct. 27 and were deported last Friday and were never told explicitly why they were being deported.

Abdul Jawad, a 33-year-old

(Continued on page 2)

\$10 million ransom demanded for Korean diplomat

BEIRUT (AP) — An anonymous man claiming to speak for a hit-hero unknown group on Sunday demanded a \$10 million ransom for a kidnapped South Korean diplomat, the Voice of the Nation radio reported.

It said the caller, purporting to represent a faction calling itself the Green Brigades, claimed it abducted Do Chae-Sung, second secretary and consul at the South Korean embassy, last Friday.

The radio said that the caller warned that if the ransom was not paid by Feb. 10 "the organisation will then have to treat him (Mr. Do) harshly."

There was no way to authenticate the call.

The radio quoted the man as saying: "The organisation will release him (Mr. Do) in exchange for a \$10 million ransom."

The radio did not say if the caller elaborated on how or where the money was to be paid.

Mr. Do was grabbed by five gunmen firing pistols and assault rifles who intercepted his car near the embassy in west Beirut's Ramlet Al Baida seaside district.

Mr. Do is the 39th foreigner to be kidnapped in Lebanon since January, 1984. Most of the gunpoint abductions took place in militia-controlled west Beirut.

As far as is known, this is the first time the kidnappers have demanded a ransom.

Booster may be cause of shuttle blast

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (R) — Space Agency investigators have released new film showing a jet of white-hot flame spurting from a pierced solid rocket booster moments before the space shuttle Challenger blew up last Tuesday.

A space expert said on Monday the flame appeared to have sparked the explosion that destroyed the \$1.2 billion spacecraft and its seven crew.

But Space Agency spokesman Hugh Harris said the cause of the blast remained unknown and warned against drawing any conclusions until all data had been carefully studied.

The USS Guam was reported to be steaming towards Port Canaveral with a 3.96-metre diameter, cone-shaped object it had retrieved near Savannah, Georgia.

There was speculation the wreckage was from the Challenger's

top section but officials said it had not been identified.

The videotape and still photos, made public by the Space Agency's board of investigation, show the shuttle's 75-second ascent to fiery disaster from a new angle — one not captured on the Space Agency's launch-day television footage.

The latest pictures show a tongue of flame apparently shooting from the lower side of the right-hand solid rocket booster and licking across the thin skin of the external tank.

Fourteen seconds later, the shuttle erupted in a giant fireball, killing seven astronauts in the worst accident in the history of U.S. space exploration.

The brief videotape and three still photos lend support to a theory that flames from the booster ruptured the external fuel tank, mixing 500,000 gallons of liquid hydrogen and oxygen to create a

giant bomb, experts said.

"The pictures tell the story. The SRB (solid rocket booster) turned into a 6,000-degree blowtorch," said a Space Agency aerospace engineer who asked that his name be withheld.

He speculated that one of the 10 steel joints that link the segments of the reusable booster had sprung a leak or succumbed to metal fatigue.

Space Agency spokesman Jim Mizell said the final determination of the booster's role in the shuttle disaster would come only after technicians finished examining computer data from the Challenger.

The investigating board has referred to the flickering light near the booster as an "unusual plume," but the release of the pictures was seen as an indication that the possibility of a faulty booster was being closely examined.

Haiti orders partial curfew, curbs newsmen

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — A partial daytime curfew was ordered Sunday in Cap-Haitien, a focal point of protests against the regime of President-for-life Jean Claude Duvalier of Haiti, a government radio station reported.

Haiti's Information Minister Adrien Raymond also announced Sunday morning in a second communique that all foreign newsmen had been restricted to Port-au-Prince and would not be allowed to travel into the interior.

Radio Nationale, the government-owned station, said all of the northcoast city's 80,000 residents had been ordered to remain indoors between 7 a.m. and 1 p.m.

No reason for the curfew was given and it was not known immediately if the curfew was to be enforced for the day or if it was to continue until further notice.

The government communique

also ordered all owners of radio transmitters to report their location to authorities.

It was the first use of the curfew after Mr. Duvalier declared a state of siege on Friday. No other parts of Haiti, including Port-au-Prince, the capital, were included in the curfew.

Cap-Haitien, an Atlantic coastal and tourist resort town, is about 200 kilometres from Port-au-Prince. Protests erupted at dawn Saturday in Cap-Haitien, according to reports received here by the U.S. embassy. Protesters clashed with security forces, who tried to restore order by firing shots and using tear gas, but there were no injuries reported, Jeffrey Lile, U.S. Information Service spokesman for the embassy, said Saturday.

Demonstrations that started a week ago in Cap-Haitien have resulted in the deaths of six people, three of whom were shot. The

others were trampled to death when demonstrators swarmed into a warehouse.

A funeral for the victims was held Saturday in Cap-Haitien.

Since the start of demonstrations against the government in late November, 36 people have died. Five were shot and killed and 60 injured in Port-au-Prince on Friday and Saturday. Those killed in the capital brought the number of dead last week in all of Haiti to 11.

U.S. missionaries in contact with colleagues by amateur radio from Port-au-Prince said a mob broke into a government warehouse Friday night at dockside in Saint-Marc, a Gulf port town some 80 kilometres to the north and either destroyed or looted eight vehicles.

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Oil glut hurts Libya more than U.S. sanctions, military exercises

TRIPOLI, Libya (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan's economic sanctions against Libya came into full force at midnight Saturday, but Western diplomatic and industrial analysts said the world oil glut was far more damaging to Libya's economy than any American measures.

Western diplomats in Tripoli agree that the U.S. sanctions, far from hurting Col. Muammar Gadhafi, actually strengthened the Libyan leader's faltering domestic popularity.

As of Sunday morning, it was a U.S. criminal offence for American citizens not married to Libyans to live or travel in the North African country or engage in any commercial transaction with Libyans.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb said at least half the estimated 1,000 to 1,500 Americans working in Libya left before the embargo came into force.

Despite the abrupt departures, Libya's shipments of oil — its only significant export — remain virtually unaffected, running at a daily rate of 1 million barrels, according to reliable and authoritative European oil specialists.

Libya's oil income has fallen about 20 per cent from the previous annual rate of about \$8 billion, but this, say the specialists, is because oil prices have fallen about 20 per cent since mid-December.

The sanctions, intended mainly to damage the Libyan oil industry, were ordered by Mr. Reagan in reprisal for Dec. 27 Palestinian attacks at Rome and Vienna airports. Mr. Reagan claimed Libya actively supported the raids. Col. Gadhafi denied the charge.

As the two countries engaged in a war of rhetoric, the U.S. Sixth Fleet conducted a week of air exercises off Libya. The drill ended Friday without U.S. planes exchanging one shot with the Libyan Air Force and Navy.

Col. Gadhafi used both the sanctions and the Sixth Fleet manoeuvres to conduct a prolonged anti-American news media campaign and boost his own prestige as "the saviour of the Libyan people."

Western diplomats, insisting on anonymity, said many of their Libyan contacts who have long expressed secret opposition to Col. Gadhafi now suggest the U.S. paper said. Israel officially denies that it has developed the Atomic Bomb.

The Shah's then-Minister for Military Procurement, Hassan Toufanian, told the paper that he met then Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman in Tel Aviv in July 1977 to finalise the secret deal.

Mr. Toufanian told the paper that the arms-for-oil deal was arranged through a Swiss company in an attempt to disguise military ties between Iran and Israel.

The two countries agreed that Israel's nuclear scientists would continue to develop surface-to-surface Jericho-type missiles, the paper said.

When completed, the missiles were to be air-launched from a base in central Iran for long-range testing 70 miles (110 kilometres) to the north in a barren area near Rafsanjan, it said.

"These papers... confirm that Israel has become a power capable of delivering a nuclear bomb," the paper said.

sanctions paradoxically have prolonged his 16-year-old rule.

Disension had been growing among tribes and in the military, because of acute shortages caused by import cuts and because of Col. Gadhafi's programme of sending "revolutionary committees" of armed youths to supervise army barracks.

Another source indicated Mr. Reagan's freeze on Libyan assets in American banks also was a partial failure.

"The Libyans apparently had an advance warning or premonition... and managed to withdraw more than \$1 billion of their total 1.4 billion" before Mr. Reagan announced the freeze, said a senior European banking consultant, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

But one oil executive, also insisting on anonymity, said Mr. Reagan's sanctions caused "some short-term inconvenience to the Libyans."

"American-made equipment and spare parts have to be obtained in roundabout ways," he said. "European technicians have been brought in at premium salaries to replace Americans, and Libya's oil storage capacity — equivalent to less than one month's normal output — is strained to the utmost."

He said the sanctions also came "at the worst possible moment" for the Libyans because the sharp fall in oil prices made it harder to sell on the spot market oil that normally would have been exported by the big U.S. companies.

Although hundreds of Americans could be seen leaving Tripoli's airport in recent days, many told reporters that after getting a Libyan exit stamp in their passports they planned to return to their jobs rather than face unemployment in the United States.

Many other Americans simply ignored the presidential order. The Libyan National Oil Co., which has overall control of the entire Libyan industry, offered departing Americans two additional months' pay and promised to hold their jobs open during that period.

Many U.S. companies operating in Libya fired Libyan staff and shut down their local offices. But diplomats and European oil companies were finding legal loopholes in the sanctions, such as transferring their business to non-American subsidiaries.

The State Department has yet to decide whether to authorise this evasion of the spirit of the sanctions, or to force the companies to abandon their multimillion-dollar assets to the Libyans with no hope of compensation.

Israel, Iran cooperated in developing nuclear missiles, newspaper reports

LONDON (AP) — Israel and Iran negotiated a \$1-billion-arms-for-oil agreement in 1977 to develop jointly a nuclear-missile system, a newspaper reported Sunday.

The weekly Observer said Iran made its first down payment of \$260 million in oil to Israel in 1978.

But financial cooperation in the project, codenamed Operation Flower, apparently ended when the Shah of Iran fled into exile in January 1979 to be replaced by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolutionary government, it said.

The paper said it obtained secret documents about the project that were taken from the Israeli trade mission in Tehran after the Shah's downfall and which "show that project Flower was designed for nuclear war."

"These papers... confirm that Israel has become a power capable of delivering a nuclear bomb," the paper said.

Collaboration between Iran and Israel emerged after the United States and the Soviet Union refused to sell both countries missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

Israel, which had faced an Arab oil embargo, agreed to supply its missiles to Iran in return for a guaranteed supply of 80 million barrels of oil, the paper said.

Despite the formal break in relations between the two countries after the Shah's downfall, Israel has continued to supply some conventional weapons to Iran in order to weaken Iraq, the paper said.

"However, it is highly unlikely that any cooperation has continued over a project as sensitive as the missile," the paper said.

It said Israel's development of the Operation Flower project now appears to be complete and the missile "is probably in service."

Turkish prisoners begin hunger strike

ANKARA (R) — Inmates at a Turkish prison have gone on hunger strike, apparently for better conditions, amid a growing row over the treatment of detainees.

Confessions by a former policeman to a magazine last week that he tortured more than 200 people during interrogations have sparked a stream of related reports and public debate.

Interior Minister Yildirim Akbulut called a news conference Saturday to rebut charges that torture was routine. Mr. Akbulut,

quoted by local newspapers, also said 145 prisoners at a jail in the southern town of Adana were on hunger strike.

He did not say why, but the daily Cumhuriyet Saturday said they were political prisoners and quoted relatives as saying the inmates wanted better prison conditions.

Mr. Akbulut linked the hunger strike and torture allegations to what he called a campaign of demonstrations and petitions by a "united left front" in Western

Mubarak attacks opposition parties

CAIRO (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak on Sunday accused opposition political parties of instigating student demonstrations with rumours and unfounded stories and warned that their lies would backfire against them.

Mr. Mubarak's scathing attack on Egypt's opposition parties and their newspapers in a 30-minute speech broadcast nationally by radio was his second in as many months.

"Our democratic life will never allow anyone to fool our people with rumours or sell trumped up stories and lies, and I call on our youth to look carefully to see the truth and what is planned for them," Mr. Mubarak said.

The Egyptian president, who heads the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP), mentioned as examples recent allegations in opposition newspapers that the government was abandoning the public sector in favour of the private sector. Another example was published reports claiming that Prime Minister Ali Lutfi no longer had government support for his policies and had left the country.

Mr. Mubarak said Mr. Lutfi had just undergone surgery for a slipped disc in a London hospital and was expected home soon.

But what Mr. Mubarak was apparently referring to, although he did not specify it, was the opposition parties' handling of the case of an Egyptian policeman, Sgt. Suleiman Khater who was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment for killing seven Israeli tourists in the Sinai, and his death Jan. 7 which Mr. Mubarak's government has termed as suicide.

Opposition papers and Gulf newspapers claimed Mr. Khater had been murdered, and his death touched off student demonstrations in three Egyptian cities.

"We have repeatedly warned of this irresponsible behaviour that strikes at democracy with poisoned knives... these actions which have exceeded their limit in the past few months, making them a grave danger against the progress of our people," Mr. Mubarak said.

"I say that these actions will backfire only in the chests of those who want to spread fire and destroy... It is our duty to protect society from this fooling, deception and crime."

Mr. Mubarak did not specify what actions he would take, but was echoing similar threats made in a magazine interview two weeks ago when he warned that he was "fed up with these practices" and that the government could "no longer take it."

Mr. Mubarak spoke of "outside plots," apparently by Arab countries and questioned, "What is the connection between those who plot against Egypt from the inside and Egypt's opponents outside?"

"I tell those who play with our democracy and try to hold it back that our people do not and will not have mercy, and that lies are short-lived," Mr. Mubarak said.

Senior Soviet team arrives in Tehran

TEHRAN (R) — Moscow's First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgy Komienko arrived in Tehran Sunday, leading the highest Soviet political delegation to visit Iran since its 1979 Islamic Revolution.

Soviet embassy officials said Mr. Komienko would discuss economic cooperation and a general improvement in relations with Iran during the visit. They declined to say how long he would stay in Tehran, or what Iranian officials he would meet.

Foreign diplomats say the visit heralds a new warmth in Moscow-Tehran ties and a pragmatic approach to differences.

Iranian officials have said the talks will concentrate on Afghanistan, Soviet arms supplies to Iran's Gulf war foe Iraq, the Tudeh Party and three industrial projects abandoned by Soviet engineers when Iraqi air raids intensified in early 1985.

A Soviet embassy official said Mr. Komienko would offer cooperation on hydroelectric and irrigation projects planned by Moscow on the two countries' border.

Iranian officials have cited joint oil and gas prospecting in the Caspian Sea as another possible area of cooperation.

The visit, which informed sources said would last two or three days, coincides with the "Day of the Islamic Revolution and the Clergy," part of the "ten-day dawn" celebrations marking the seventh anniversary of the revolution.

Tehran-Moscow relations have been steadily improving since reaching a low-point in May 1983, when 18 Soviet diplomats were expelled for interfering with Iran's internal affairs as part of a crackdown on the pro-Moscow Tudeh Communists.

Both sides are showing what the Iranian media has called "realism." The Soviet Union abstained from condemning Iran's human rights record in a U.N. vote in December, and last year Iran sent a three-man mission to Lebanon

to help search for three Soviet diplomats kidnapped in Beirut.

But Iranian officials have also privately voiced caution in dealing with Moscow while links with Washington remain frozen, noting the Soviet Union has occupied northern Iran twice this century.

Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, influential speaker of Iran's parliament, has recently spoken of Soviet "correctness" but struck a forceful line in a speech on Friday.

"Just as we condemn Israel, we also condemn the Soviet aggressive policy in Afghanistan... the Soviets will be defeated in Afghanistan, and it is in their interest to get out of that country as soon as possible," Mr. Rafsanjani said.

Diplomats in Tehran say the Soviets are unlikely to show much flexibility on Iran's four major issues at the moment, but that both sides are also looking for areas, mostly economic, in which relations can be more easily improved.

Jordan and PLO pondering steps

(Continued from page 1)

True," he said the agreement did not contradict Palestinian National Council (PNC) resolutions.

Mr. Arafat met on Saturday with PNC members living in Jordan and briefed them on the outcome of the talks with the Jordanian leaders. The meeting was attended by PNC members from different Palestinian factions, and the conferees voiced their full support for Mr. Arafat's position on Resolution 242.

"It was a rare show of unity in the circumstances," one PNC member said after the meeting. He was referring to differences that have prevailed over the past few years between the Fatah group and

other, more radical Palestinian factions under the PLO umbrella.

Sources close to the talks expected on Sunday that Jordan and the PLO might make separate statements on the Amman talks before Mr. Arafat leaves Amman. The sources did not say if the PLO chairman has made any plans yet for departure.

Replying to a question on a reported change in Israel's position on PLO participation in an international conference on the Middle East, the official said: "We (all those involved in the Middle East peace process), have reached a point where we should

stop all these political manoeuvres and make positions clear. If there were any changes in the American and Israeli positions we are still to hear of them."

The question to which the official was replying dealt exclusively with what a source close to the U.S. administration told the Jordan Times this week. The U.S. source said that Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres had informed the U.S. that he was willing to drop his objections to PLO participation in an international conference provided that the organisation would not have any power over any decision or agreement reached in the conference.

"What separates us is the form the international conference should take," he said, adding the main outstanding issue was representation of the Palestinians.

"We think the PLO represents the Palestinians. One of the aspects of the problem is that Israel is not the only one to reject PLO participation... Syria also rejects PLO representation."

Syria and the Soviet Union must take part in any international talks, he said, adding: "It is important to us that Jordan succeeds in convincing Syria to participate."

'Expulsions belie Israel's desire for peace'

(Continued from page 1)

journalist from Dheish refugee camp near Hebron, said six other reports had been placed under administrative detention and he alleged the Israelis harassed Arab newspapers with closures, censorship, searches and forbidden distribution.

Mr. Jawad said six Arab journalists were under Israeli administrative detention, four were under house arrest and two were awaiting trial.

He appealed to Arab and international press organisations to take action against the repressive Israeli measures in the occupied territory.

About 100 Israelis and Palestinians demonstrated outside the headquarters of the Israeli army central command against the government's policy of deportations and administrative detentions, Israel Radio reported Saturday.

The group, calling itself the Committee Against the Iron Fist, carried placards bearing the names of deportees and detainees.

Saturday's demonstration was originally called to try to halt the deportation of Dr. Shuib, a dentist and town councillor of Al Bireh, (10 kilometres) north of Jerusalem.

Palestine National Council (PNC) Speaker Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Saeh called on Arab and Islamic governments on Sunday to condemn Israel's arbitrary measures and to work towards stopping them.

Sheikh Saeh told the Palestinian News Agency, Wafa, that the Israeli deportation of Dr. Shuib, who is a member of Al Bireh Municipal Council, and Mr. Abu Hilal and Mr. Jawad is another link in the "terrorist chain of the Zionist enemy with the aim of voiding the occupied territories from those who resist their enemy."

"The PNC severely condemns this Zionist policy which violates the principles of international law and human rights," Sheikh Saeh told Wafa.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	22:00	Evening Show Cont.
16:00	23:00	News Summary
16:30	23:30	Evening Show Cont.
17:00	24:00	Close down
MAIN CHANNEL		
16:00		Kornia
16:30		Cantons
16:50		Mickey Mouse
17:00		Religious programme
18:00		Small Wonder
18:30		Local programme on the Armed Forces
20:00		News in Arabic
20:30		Arabic series
21:00		Local Comedy
21:30		Arabic series: The Road to Jerusalem
22:00		News in Arabic
FOREIGN CHANNEL		
16:00		Ala documente de Bibliotec
16:30		News in French
16:50		Magazine Sportif
17:00		News in Hebrew
17:30		News in Arabic
18:00		Carol Burnett And Friends
18:30		Tender is the Night
19:00		News in English
22:00		News in English
22:30		Dallas
RADIO JORDAN		
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM		
& party on 95.60 KHz, SW		
Tel. 77411-19		
07:00		Light Music
07:30		News
07:45		Morning Show
08:00		News Summary
08:30		Pop Session
09:00		News Summary
09:30		Pop Session Cont.
10:00		News Summary
10:30		Pop Session Cont.
11:00		News Bulletin
11:30		Over a Cup of Tea
12:00		Concert Hour
12:30		News Summary
13:00		Instrumentals
13:30		Old Favorites
14:00		The 15th Annual A.H.
14:30		Pop Session
15:00		News Summary
15:30		Special Feature
16:00		News Bulletin
16:30		Date with a Star
17:00		Evening Show
17:30		News Summary
18:00		Evening Show Cont.
21:00		News Summary
21:30		News Summary

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	EXHIBITIONS	AMERICAN FILM FESTIVAL	CULTURAL CENTRES	MUSEUMS	PRAYER TIMES
<p>* An exhibition of Jordanian environment: art works by David Roberts and John Lewis at the Housing Bank complex.</p> <p>* A display of the various works of the British Council in Jordan in the country's foyer during office hours (until Feb. 9).</p> <p>* French exhibition: "Jerash, vicieux et au sein de la zone" at the French Cultural Centre in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities (until Feb. 16).</p> <p>* An art exhibition by Zahra Zaqari at the Soviet Cultural Centre.</p>	<p>* The American Film Festival "Oscar winners through the decades: 1950's to 1980's" at 7:30 p.m. daily at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Feb. 7)</p> <p>Tonight's film: "Casablanca"</p>	<p>Royal Cultural Centre... Tel. 661026/7</p> <p>American Centre... 644371</p> <p>British Council... 636147/8</p> <p>French Cultural Centre... 637009</p> <p>Goethe Institute... 641993</p> <p>Soviet Cultural Centre... 644203</p> <p>Spanish Cultural Centre... 624049</p> <p>Turkish Cultural Centre... 639777</p> <p>Haya Arts Centre... 665195</p> <p>Hosni Youth City... 667816/6</p> <p>Y.W.C.A... 641793</p> <p>Amman Municipal Library... 664251</p> <p>University of Jordan Library... 843555</p>	<p>Palace Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Medinet and Jerash (4th to 6th centuries). The Roman Theatre.</p> <p>Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.</p> <p>Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qa'a (Chapel Hill).</p>	<p>06:04</p> <p>06:29 (Sunrise)</p> <p>11:00</p> <p>11:40</p> <p>12:00</p> <p>12:40</p> <p>13:00</p> <p>13:30</p>	<p>Fajr</p> <p>Sunrise</p> <p>Dhuhr</p> <p>'Asr</p> <p>Maghrib</p> <p>Isha</p>

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	MARITIME TRAFFIC	WEATHER	ARRIVALS	DEPARTURES
<p>This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. 63200-5, where it should always be verified.</p>	<p>Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:</p> <p>— Ville de Mirage</p> <p>Amnia Kavar and Sons Company, Tel. 622334-9 at your service.</p>	<p>Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.</p> <p>Medium and high clouds are likely to appear during the day with southerly gale and variable winds. In the Gulf of Aqaba, the winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.</p> <p>Yesterday's high temperatures:</p> <p>Amman 16, Aqaba 20. Humidity at Aqaba: Amman 21 per cent, Aqaba 29 per cent.</p>	<p>06:35</p> <p>06:45</p> <p>06:55</p> <p>07:05</p> <p>07:15</p> <p>07:25</p> <p>07:35</p> <p>07:45</p> <p>07:55</p> <p>08:05</p> <p>08:15</p> <p>08:25</p> <p>08:35</p> <p>08:45</p> <p>08:55</p> <p>09:05</p> <p>09:15</p> <p>09:25</p> <p>09:35</p> <p>09:45</p> <p>09:55</p> <p>10:05</p> <p>10:15</p> <p>10:25</p> <p>10:35</p> <p>10:45</p> <p>10:55</p> <p>11:05</p> <p>11:15</p> <p>11:25</p> <p>11:35</p> <p>11:45</p> <p>11:55</p> <p>12:05</p> <p>12:15</p> <p>12:25</p> <p>12:35</p> <p>12:45</p> <p>12:55</p> <p>13:05</p> <p>13:15</p> <p>13:25</p> <p>13:35</p> <p>13:45</p> <p>13:55</p> <p>14:05</p> <p>14:15</p> <p>14:25</p> <p>14:35</p> <p>14:45</p> <p>14:55</p> <p>15:05</p> <p>15:15</p> <p>15:25</p> <p>15:35</p> <p>15:45</p> <p>15:55</p> <p>16:05</p> <p>16:15</p> <p>16:25</p> <p>16:35</p> <p>16:45</p> <p>16:55</p> <p>17:05</p> <p>17:15</p> <p>17:25</p> <p>17:35</p> <p>17:45</p> <p>17:55</p> <p>18:05</p> <p>18:15</p> <p>18:25</p> <p>18:35</p> <p>18:45</p> <p>18:55</p> <p>19:05</p> <p>19:15</p> <p>19:25</p> <p>19:35</p> <p>19:45</p> <p>19:55</p> <p>20:05</p> <p>20:15</p> <p>20:25</p> <p>20:35</p> <p>20:45</p> <p>20:55</p> <p>21:05</p> <p>21:15</p> <p>21:25</p> <p>21:35</p> <p>21:45</p> <p>21:55</p> <p>22:05</p> <p>22:15</p> <p>22:25</p> <p>22:35</p> <p>22:45</p> <p>22:55</p> <p>23:05</p> <p>23:15</p> <p>23:25</p> <p>23:35</p> <p>23:45</p> <p>23:55</p>	<p>06:45</p> <p>06:55</p> <p>07:05</p> <p>07:15</p> <p>07:25</p> <p>07:35</p> <p>07:45</p> <p>07:55</p> <p>08:05</p> <p>08:15</p> <p>08:25</p> <p>08:35</p> <p>08:45</p> <p>08:55</p> <p>09:05</p> <p>09:15</p> <p>09:25</p> <p>09:35</p> <p>09:45</p> <p>09:55</p> <p>10:05</p> <p>10:15</p> <p>10:25</p> <p>10:35</p> <p>10:45</p> <p>10:55</p> <p>11:05</p> <p>11:15</p> <p>11:25</p> <p>11:35</p> <p>11:45</p> <p>11:55</p> <p>12:05</p> <p>12:15</p> <p>12:25</p> <p>12:35</p> <p>12:45</p> <p>12:55</p> <p>13:05</p> <p>13:15</p> <p>13:25</p> <p>13:35</p> <p>13:45</p> <p>13:55</p> <p>14:05</p> <p>14:15</p> <p>14:25</p> <p>14:35</p> <p>14:45</p> <p>14:55</p> <p>15:05</p> <p>15:15</p> <p>15:25</p> <p>15:35</p> <p>15:45</p> <p>15:55</p> <p>16:05</p> <p>16:15</p> <p>16:25</p> <p>16:35</p> <p>16:45</p> <p>16:55</p> <p>17:05</p> <p>17:15</p> <p>17:25</p> <p>17:35</p> <p>17:45</p> <p>17:55</p> <p>18:05</p> <p>18:15</p> <p>18:25</p> <p>18:35</p> <p>18:45</p> <p>18:55</p> <p>19:05</p> <p>19:15</p> <p>19:25</p> <p>19:35</p> <p>19:45</p> <p>19:55</p> <p>20:05</p> <p>20:15</p> <p>20:25</p> <p>20:35</p> <p>20:45</p> <p>20:55</p> <p>21:05</p> <p>21:15</p> <p>21:25</p> <p>21:35</p> <p>21:45</p> <p>21:55</p> <p>22:05</p> <p>22:15</p> <p>22:25</p> <p>22:35</p> <p>22:45</p> <p>22:55</p> <p>23:05</p> <p>23:15</p> <p>23:25</p> <p>23:35</p> <p>23:45</p> <p>23:55</p>

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate	891228
Amman civil defence	198, 199
Civil Defence Unit	271293, 273131
Civil Defence Qawaismah	770733
Ambulance	193, 775111
Amman downtown fire brigade	198
First aid	630341
Blood bank	778393
Civil Defence rescue	651111
Fire headquarters	622082-3
Police rescue	192, 621111, 637777
Police headquarters	639141
Traffic police	896390/1
Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624881	
Municipal water complaints	771125/8
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 2333030	

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre	818813/32
Khalid Materality, J. Amman	644281/6
Akifah Materality, J. Amman	63991/7
Jahla Amman Maternity	642362
Mabrouk, J. Amman	636140
Falestine, Shamsiyya	66471/4
Shamsiyya Hospital	669131
University Hospital	845845/65
Al-Munasher Hospital	667271/9
The Islamic, Abhadi	666127/37
Italian, Al-Mahajneh	664164/6
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	77101/2
Army, Marka	891611/15
Queen Alia Hospital	602240/30

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:	
Dr. George Sabouri	94546
Dr. Salameh Dabobi	812568
First pharmacy	661912
Netrochik pharmacy	623672
Al Wasan pharmacy	771110
Heishah pharmacy	642360
Besman pharmacy	623784

TAXIS:	
Venezian taxi	644585
Al Ahram taxi	663911
Mehyar taxi	844574
Assen taxi	644503
Alham taxi	666022
Al Nahar taxi	811619
Shamsiyya taxi	665294

IBBID:	
Dr. Ahmad Beshawi	274446
Al Rast Saleem	{ }

ZARQA:	
Dr. Alzman Haddad	{ }
Human pharmacy	{ }
Rafed pharmacy	{ }

GENERAL

Jordan Television	773111/9
Radio Jordan	774111/19
Ministry of Tourism	642311
Hotel complaints	666412
Price complaints	861176
Telephone information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Overseas calls	17
Repair service	11

MARKET PRICES

(Fixed prices for imported produce)

Upper/lower price in filr per kg

Apple	250 / 200
Apple (green)	300 / 450
Boni	100 / 60
Carrot (yellow)	120 / 60
Chestnut	300 / 650

Coconut (each)	432 / 400
Garlic (without leaves)	700 / 650
Onion (dry)	180 / 140
Pumpkin	140 / 100
Sage (green)	300 / 250
Turkey	300 / 250

NEWS IN BRIEF

Kayed leaves for Rabat

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed left for Rabat Sunday at the head of a delegation to take part in an Arab Interior Ministers conference due to open in the Moroccan capital on Tuesday. The conference will discuss a report by the secretary general of the Arab interior ministers council and another by Saudi Arabian Interior Minister Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz. Also to be discussed is a pan-Arab security plan prepared by the council's secretariat. Mr. Kayed is accompanied by Amman Governor Ali Al Bashir, Public Security Director Abdul Hadi Al Majali and three other officials.

Ministry organises conference on Gulf war

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Labour and Social Development is organising an international conference on supporting Iraq's endeavours to end the war with Iran and to re-establish peace. The three-day conference, to be held on March 25, will be attended by representatives of Arab and international organisations and the Non-Aligned Movement as well as the London-based Amnesty International and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Egyptian navy ships dock at Aqaba

AQABA (Petra) — A number of Egyptian navy ships arrived at Aqaba port Sunday on a four-day visit to Aqaba. This is the first visit by Egyptian naval units to Aqaba. On Tuesday Egyptian Ambassador in Amman Thab' Wahbe will host a reception for naval officers in Aqaba and it will be attended by senior officials.

Court sentences opium smugglers

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Ali Hosni Mohammad Abdul Hamid, an Egyptian national, to eight years in prison with hard labour and fined him JD 8,000 for smuggling opium. The military court also sentenced Riyadh Fareed Mohammad, an Egyptian national and a fugitive from law, to life imprisonment with hard labour and fined him JD 5,000 on a similar charge. The general military governor endorsed the sentence.

Jordan, Egypt to increase number of telephone links

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Egypt have reached agreement on procedures to boost direct telecommunications contacts between them in order to meet a growing demand for telephone services, according to Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director General Mohammad Shahid Ismail.

He said in a statement quoted by Al Rai' Arabic daily newspaper on Sunday that the agreed procedures guarantee a larger capacity of telephone links between Aqaba in Jordan and Nuweiba in the Sinai Peninsula as a preliminary stage by opening 24 additional telephone channels, 12 on each side. Mr. Ismail expects that the new arrangements will be operational before August of this year.

Mr. Ismail pointed out that statistical figures on telephone contacts between Egypt and Jordan reveal a great increase in their volume over the past decade. In 1975, telephone conversations amounted to 72,000 minutes rising to 2,360,958 in 1985, Mr. Ismail pointed out. He said that in view of these facts, contacts were held between the two sides and agreement was reached on conducting joint surveys and an assessment for boosting telecommunications between them and installing a microwave system for this purpose.

Mr. Ismail said that Jordanian-Egyptian trade, economic and technical agreements stress the role which telecommunications can play in promoting bilateral cooperation. Boosting telecommunications services between the two countries, he added, is bound to promote tourism and the exchange of trade between Egypt and Jordan.

Rifai, new UNRWA commissioner discuss agency's activities, 1986 budget

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Sunday met with Commissioner General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) Giorgio Giacomelli and reviewed the agency's activities in Jordan and its budget for 1986, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

Petra said Mr. Rifai and Mr. Giacomelli, who arrived here on Friday, discussed UNRWA's current financial status as well as Jordan's contributions to the agency in the fields of education and public services.

Mr. Giacomelli will deliver a speech Monday at a conference due to open here under the patronage of Minister of Occupied

Territories Affairs Taher Kana'an.

The conference is organised by UNRWA in cooperation with international voluntary societies and non-governmental organisations which contribute to UNRWA's services.

Mr. Giacomelli is also expected to brief journalists following Monday's session of the two-day conference, according to UNRWA Public Information Officer William Lee.

The commissioner general and participants in the conference will pay visits to Palestinian refugee camps to obtain first-hand information about life in the camps and the needs of refugees.

The congress will discuss a number of working papers on hea-

lth and public services provided to refugees by UNRWA which has a deficit of \$157 million for the current fiscal year.

A number of countries have expressed willingness to grant \$60 million to the agency to help offset the budget deficit and some of the pledges were made during a meeting last November in New York.

UNRWA has said that it would have to consider cuts in its services to Palestinian refugees if donor countries failed to provide funds to the agency.

This is the first visit by Mr. Giacomelli to Jordan in his capacity as UNRWA commissioner general since he took office on Nov. 1, 1985. Former Commissioner General Olof Rydbeck visited the Kingdom shortly before he left office.

Rada Barnen organisation to establish specialised health centre in Sweileh

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Swedish Save the Children Fund Organisation Rada Barnen is to establish a health centre in Sweileh which could later serve as a regional health centre.

The projected centre was the main topic of discussion at a meeting held in Amman Sunday between officials from the organisation and Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan. Rada Barnen Secretary General Hakon Landelius and the organisation's expert residing in Jordan, Lemnart Eckberg, briefed the minister on the steps which have been taken so far to bring this centre into being.

Both officials expressed appreciation to the Jordanian government for the facilities provided to establish the centre that will later be developed into a regional health centre benefiting other Arab countries.

Mrs. In'am Al Mufti, director general of the Queen Noor Foundation who was present at the meeting, paid tribute to the important role Rada Barnen plays in providing services for children of the world. Mrs. Mufti voiced gratitude for the Rada Barnen decision to establish the SOS children's village in Jordan in cooperation with the Queen Noor Foundation and she said that Jor-

dan will offer all facilities for the organisation to promote its role in the country. She also said that Jordan hopes to expand scopes of cooperation with the Swedish organisation.

Under an agreement signed by Rada Barnen and Jordan in 1983, the organisation opened an office in Amman. Another agreement, signed in 1985, paved the ground for the establishment of an SOS children village in Amman to be supervised by the Queen Noor Foundation.

Rada Barnen, one of Sweden's largest voluntary agencies, was founded in 1919.

Escape from reality for one night

By Najwa Najjar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — For one night only on Feb. 4, the well-known actress Pierrette Dupuyot will be performing her one-woman show "Chute" ("Hush") at the French Cultural Centre.

As the light dim and the show starts, Pierrette takes the audience on a journey to the unexplored and forgotten countries of childhood in her six Arab and Indian tales. With the use of poetry and mime, Pierrette portrays an Arab girl who has worked long from her own image, a strange child cloistered in a cellar and a small boy who is left in the desert and manages to find water from a shepherd who plants words and watches them grow to name a few.

In order to provide the proper atmosphere, Pierrette has designed the set to resemble a bedroom tent. And for the audience to be completely engrossed by the world she has created, Pierrette has requested that no chairs be placed in the theatre; the audience are to be seated around the tent.

If you are looking for a world far removed from reality, for one evening at least, look no further. "Chute" may be the play to take you into a world of imagination, fantasy, and dreams. If interested be at the French Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m. on Tuesday evening.

For 20 years Pierrette has been involved in the theatrical scene. She studied theatre for four years at the Centre for Dramatic Arts in Lyon. Until 1974 she worked in the cinema playing in well-acclaimed movies such as Casanova under the famous Federico Fellini. She was also involved in French television and radio and

directed a theatre troupe in Lyon. After 1974 she began specialising in one-woman shows. Her shows have gained considerable success. In 1984 Pierrette's "Laisse Tomber La Neige" entered the Theatre Festival in Avignon. "La Chute" entered the Festival in 1985, again with considerable success. Pierrette not only acts in the one-woman shows, they are all her creations. Her plays have been seen in both East and West Europe, Africa, and this year the Middle East. Amman is her second venue in the Arab World after Damascus which was the start of her ten-day Middle East tour. After Amman, Pierrette plans to go on to Cairo.

Jordan's Christian community denounces Israeli violations of holy sites in Jerusalem

Religious leaders call for efforts to preserve sanctity of holy places

AMMAN (J.T.) — Christian communities in Jordan have again denounced Israel's violations of the sanctity of the holy places in Jerusalem and other parts of the occupied Arab territories describing them as "barbaric attacks" and they urged Arab countries to join ranks and efforts to put an end to such actions of sacrilege against holy places and religions.

In a Sunday sermon at the Greek Orthodox Church in Amman, Father Qustantia Qarmash assailed Israel for its violations of Al Aqsa Mosque in Arab Jerusalem and said that the Orthodox Church will maintain its steadfastness in the face of such onslaughts by the enemy as it did against similar attacks since the early ages of Christianity. The Orthodox patriarchate in Jerusalem condemns any attacks and violations of Christian or Islamic places and calls on all faiths to consolidate their efforts to protect the holy shrines, Father Qarmash said.

In his sermon, he also reviewed

a long series of crimes committed by the Israeli occupation authorities in the holy places and which included the seizure of territory owned by Islamic and Christian institutions. He mentioned in particular the violations at Al Ibrahim Mosque in Hebron, the burning of Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem in 1969, the excavations going on under Al Haram Al Sharif and the Christian Islamic cemeteries in addition to a continuous drive to obliterate Christian and Islamic characters and culture prior to Judaizing the territory.

The Israeli occupation authorities, he said, have been sen-

dencing threatening messages to the heads of various religious communities and have seized the Church of Saint George in Jerusalem and turned it into a night club.

The sermon came one week after the heads of Christian communities in Jordan condemned Israel's aggression on Al Aqsa Mosque and pledged in a statement to defend the holy shrines.

The strongly-worded statement was issued following a meeting at the Latin diocese. The meeting was called to discuss the Israeli violations and encroachments upon holy places which the statement described as a mea- preparing the ground for annexing the Arab parts of Jerusalem and shaking the faith of the Arabs in the occupied Arab territories.

The Christian leaders voiced their unity with their Muslim brothers and said that Muslim and Christian shrines are the symbol of their unity and that what affects Al Aqsa Mosque also affects the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Lower House to convene Tuesday

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Lower House of Parliament is due to meet Tuesday under the chairmanship of its Speaker Akel Al Fayed to discuss a number of draft laws referred by concerned committees. The session, which will be attended by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai and cabinet members, is expected to review an agreement between Jordan and the World Bank for financing a new project undertaken by the Cities and Villages Development Bank.

Another topic to be discussed is a motion submitted to the House by deputy Farah Abu Jaber in which he urged the government to create a new ministry to be entrusted with developing animal husbandry in Jordan.

The House will also discuss reports by the legal, financial, agricultural, tourism and national guidance committees concerning a number of draft laws.

Phase one of interchanges completed ahead of schedule

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Indian company Utan Singh Dugal, which is involved in building interchanges at the Interior Ministry Circle and near the Sports City, has completed laying the infrastructure for the project one month before schedule, Amman Municipality announced.

The announcement was made by engineer Majed Al Nimri while on a tour of the project site in the company of newsmen.

Mr. Nimri said that the company has already laid telephone, electricity, water and sewerage networks at the two sites and he pointed out that no complaints from members of the public had been received in the process of diverting the old lines to new ones. Altogether 6,500 metres of telephone lines serving 40,000 subscribers have been laid and more than 40,000 tonnes of earth were removed and used to cover municipal garbage dumps in the process of laying the infrastructure.

He went on to say that the contracting company has drilled 14 holes in the ground out of 16 and he added that nearly 50 per cent of the digging necessary for the tunnels and the bridges included in the project has been completed two weeks before work was due to start on them.

According to Mr. Nimri, Amman Municipality is now making studies on building two new interchanges.

Perceptions of the Arab image at home and abroad

By Olga Mikhail
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Former Information Minister Laia Sharaf Saturday attacked the Western media for depicting a negative image of Arabs and called for adopting specific measures to change this image and to counter what she described as "a relentless assault on the Arab character."

Speaking in a seminar on "the image of the Arab abroad," Mrs. Sharaf reviewed the historical, political and cultural reasons behind the Western media's distortion of the Arab image and called for responding to this great challenge through practical steps both at home and abroad.

"Based on my conviction that Western culture only understands the language of force," Mrs. Sharaf said, "Arabs in the diaspora should unite their forces to form pressure on Western society, particularly in the United States."

Mrs. Sharaf told the seminar, organised by the Arab Women's College. Graduates, that Arabs should "expand and increase their participation in the political mainstream and the democratic game in Western society." She went on to say that Arabs should undertake to influence the electoral vote by raising funds and by participating in election campaigns and by writing to their representatives in Congress to pressure them to take favourable stands. "This is something that may sound ridiculous here, but it is one of the main elements in formulating the political decision there," Mrs. Sharaf continued.

She called on Arab Americans to support Arab-American organisations concerned with Arab interests, such as the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC).

The former information minister, who lived for ten years in the United States, also called on Arab governments and major Arab institutions to "deal with the West with self-respect as well as respect for its own culture and people." She said that Arab governments should deal "firmly, from a position of strength and without giving in under Western pressure, to protect their political and economic interests."

"The West understands only

the language of power and steadfastness which it respects and admires or at least pretends to," Mrs. Sharaf told the seminar, held at the Professional Association Complex.

Spreading Arab culture

Mrs. Sharaf stressed the importance of spreading Arab culture to the rest of the world through literature, art and music so that "the outside world is introduced to our contributions to human civilisation."

Mrs. Sharaf said that the distortion of the Arab image has reached its peak today with a focus on depicting Arabs as terrorists. Before, Mrs. Sharaf continued, the Arab image was that of the oil-rich, ugly Arab and the Arab World's blackmail of the West. This image, according to Mrs. Sharaf, followed the image of the "vicious aggressive Arabs who want to throw Israel into the sea."

Another reason cited by Mrs. Sharaf for the Arabs' negative image in the Western media was the absence of "an Arab cultural movement for export abroad." She said: "There were few, if any, translations of the works of our great thinkers, writers, poets and intellectuals so that we can maintain a presence in these fields. We also had no scientific or artistic contributions and we did not develop our popular arts to an international level to present it as our ambassador abroad."

Discovering the real Arab image

Mr. Ali Ghandour, president and chairman of the board of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, also delivered a speech in which he called on Arabs to do a lot of soul-searching with the aim of "discovering our real image with its negative as well as positive elements to enable us fight the negative Arab stereotype in the West through realistic and practical means."

Mr. Ghandour said that the Arab image in the West cannot be changed by spending money on seminars and media campaigns or any other superficial treatment. He believes that the process of change requires Arabs to be aware first of their weaknesses and neg-

ative aspects "that are magnified by the Western media." He contends that the Arab image in the West and the distortion it suffered was because of weaknesses in the Arab character which were taken advantage of by the West. He said that Arabs themselves have facilitated the process of distorting their own image.

"What is important today is to concentrate on drawing the Arab image rather than worrying about its reflection in the Western media," Mr. Ghandour told the seminar. "Our attempts at seeking the sympathy of the world's public opinion is a deceiving mirage," he said.

"Because Arabs did not try to formulate and understand their own character," Mr. Ghandour said, "Arabs started looking at themselves with a Western lens which is coloured by the West's prejudices and distortion. Thus the West has succeeded in masking our own faces and filling the gap which was created by our ignorance of ourselves."

Pointing out "wide gaps" in the Arab character, Mr. Ghandour said the Western media had succeeded in "magnifying the negative elements in the Arab image and in blurring the positive elements in the same image." "We have to ask ourselves first: is this artificial image of the Arab in the West completely different from the real image?" he continued.

Mr. Ghandour cited examples in contemporary Arab history and society representing a negative aspect of the Arab mind which he said was exploited by the West. He mentioned the civil strife in Lebanon and violence in other parts of the Arab World. "We have to know where the fake image ends and the real one starts," he continued.

Mr. Ghandour said that Arabs — just like every other people — have their good traits and vices. "But we are negative towards both by not emphasising our virtues or removing our vices. What is needed is a social revolution that would change the Arab society into one which adheres to the principles of freedom and democracy as a basic condition for a change to the better," Mr. Ghandour said.

Impressions and realities

Director of the Press and Inf-

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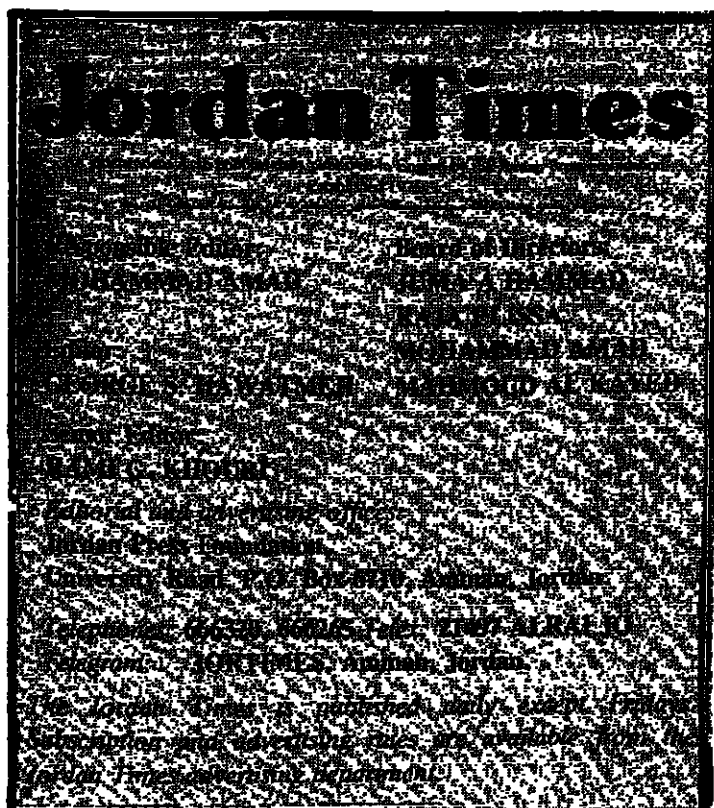


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Not just an encounter

IT HAS become common practice for many of us in the news media to look at Mr. Yasser Arafat's talks with Jordanian officials as some sort of an encounter that could either succeed or fail. The fact is that the PLO chairman's 10 days of talks here are not a Jordanian-Palestinian encounter as much as they are a massive effort by both Jordan and the PLO to present a common, productive peace front. If the talks have failed, it is not because the PLO has rejected a Jordanian request to accept U.N. Resolution 242. Rather, the deadlock has come about because neither the Americans nor the Israelis would endorse the Palestinians' right to self-determination in return for acceptance of the U.N. resolution by the PLO. Jordan has served only as a catalyst to bring closer the American and Palestinian positions on the issues at stake. And we have had every good reason to try that.

Jordan's logic in urging a compromise on 242 has always been correct and clear. The Israelis have used the PLO's rejection of this U.N. resolution to perpetuate their occupation of Arab territories and as an effective tool for scuttling all peaceful efforts in the Middle East. The situation with this Israeli attitude would grow desperate and hopeless with each passing day, and something had to be done in order to avoid the slide. It was necessary and urgent therefore, in the absence of a united and strong Arab military front, to cling to the only compromise formula that is accepted by everyone (save the PLO): Resolution 242. Jordan, along with many in this world, perceived this to be the best and safest course of action possible. But evidently the Palestinians thought of it otherwise, and this is where we stand.

So, to say Jordan wants the PLO to accept 242 and expect nothing in return is unfair. The Palestinian people have every right to self-determination and to choose their own representatives and leaders, and if anything, we fault the Americans and the Israelis for not heeding these just demands. It is the U.S. and Israel which are holding up progress in the peace process by not making the necessary concessions for peace. If they truly want an honourable and lasting settlement to the Palestinian problem, both countries have to gather enough courage and vision to reciprocate Jordanian and Palestinian gestures such as enshrined in the Feb. 11 accord and the subsequent steps that we have taken to achieve peace in this part of the world.

Contrary to common perceptions, the Jordanian-Palestinian talks of the past 10 days have not necessarily succeeded nor failed. What has been achieved, however, is that the ball has been passed back to where it should have been: in the American-Israeli court.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Calling for a summit

IN a speech at the Royal Command and Staff Academy, King Hussein pointed out the challenges and the dangers that confront the Arab Nation and said that there is no question now about such dangers and challenges. He said that the problem now is how to agree on a concerted plan and a unified strategy to confront such challenges. In the light of this fact we feel that it is time for the Arabs to hold a summit meeting to lay down a unified plan for dealing with the dangers and for defining the responsibilities of each Arab country. King Hussein has thus issued a call to the Arabs to come together and agree on plans for confronting the common threats and enemies. This call opens the door for the Arab countries to rise to the level of challenges and to take practical steps, not merely issue condemnations of the enemy's acts of aggression. The dangers that we face in Arab Jerusalem and the threats to Al Aqsa and other holy places in the occupied Arab land in addition to the Israeli arbitrary actions against the Palestinian people leave no room for further procrastination and delay. Arab leaders should come together and study means of saving their nation from disaster.

Al Dustour: Preparing for the challenge

KING Hussein, in his speech Saturday, called for more cohesion within the Arab Nation in view of the great dangers and challenges we now face. He said that the Arabs should be able to maintain their identity, protect their interests and their existence and stop all internal disputes and side differences to achieve that goal. He said there can be no doubt now about the grave dangers that we all face while all that we need to do is to draw up a strategy for confronting them. For this reason, Jordan has been building strong armed forces with professional soldiers capable of defending their nation, through unique training and the up-to-date weapons they possess. He said the Royal Command and Staff Academy has offered training to numerous officers from Jordan and other Arab countries, and the new batch undergoing training for the coming two years will be a new addition of uniquely trained officers capable of shouldering their duty of commanding their troops. The coming together of army officers from different Arab countries to acquire training in Jordan proves the unquestionable cohesion among the Arab citizens within the Arab Nation.

Sawt Al Shaab: The defenders of the nation

THE Jordanian military establishment has been based on the principles laid down by the Great Arab Revolt and it is considered as an object of pride for the Jordanians in general and in particular to King Hussein, who has always struggled to make the armed forces the most efficient tool for defending the country and a shield for protecting the Arab Nation. This establishment serves as the best means for emphasising national sovereignty, and it projects national aspirations and determination. The Royal Command and Staff Academy has over the years played a symbolic role in fusing Arab armed forces because it has opened its doors to training officers from different Arab armies, offering officers from different states the chance to share expertise and lay down the basis for a joint strategy for defending the whole Arab Nation.

The importance of America's blacks to Mideast peace

By Dr. Ahmad Majdoubeh

AMERICA'S official celebration of Martin Luther King's birthday in January this year is indeed significant. Standing behind a historic decision such as the creation of a new federal holiday are, I am sure, several complex factors. The future implications of the King Day will also be numerous. However, one thing that such a decision clearly signifies is the growing political power of blacks in America. It is the importance of this power to the Arab countries that I wish to briefly address here.

There seems to be a consensus nowadays in the Arab World that the most effective means to achieve a settlement in the Middle East problem is a diplomatic one. Negotiations under the umbrella of an international conference is a compromise that appears to satisfy almost all Arab states. Yet while we emphasise the participation of all sides to the conflict, including the two superpowers, we clearly believe that the ultimate success or failure of such a conference depends to a large extent on Israel and the U.S. The Arab side's position and peace proposals are not only

well-defined but practical, reasonable and fair. The Israeli intentions, on the other hand, remain, especially in the absence of specific peace proposals, both ambiguous and worrisome. Moreover, Israel continues to be as intransigent (still rejecting peace proposals on the spot), expansionist (still building settlements), and provocative (still harassing and terrorising its Arab neighbours) as ever.

Nevertheless, the Arabs seem to assume that it is possible for Israel to change its negative and defiant attitude and adopt a more reasonable and flexible approach. What they hope would bring about such a change in Israel's position is the U.S. administration. If the U.S. exerts enough pressure on Israel, a peaceful settlement becomes a reality.

This is the assumption on which we build our faith in a political solution to the problem. Without commenting on its validity, I'll simply accept it, taking all the dismal factors in the Arab arena into account, as somewhat reasonable.

Are the Arabs applying pressure on America to make it play a more influential role in the peace

process? In the absence of the more visible and effective forms of pressure (i.e. stronger Arab ties with the Soviet Union, it would seem they're not). But they in fact are, and the pressure is mainly diplomatic. The recently increased clarification, specification, and publication of the Arab peace proposals — coupled with intensified Arab insistence on America's approval of the international conference formula — constitute a form of pressure which we can neither deny nor belittle. Furthermore, the Arab side is applying an even more effective, though indirect, political pressure through America's European allies — whose position on the Middle East question is by degree far more commonsensical and balanced.

But these two external forms of pressure alone are not enough. The more effective form, if we in fact believe that the only hope we have is in a more direct and sincere American role, is the internal — through the American voters: at the individual and, more important, the lobby level. We do not, of course, even dream of having the same level of influence Israel, through its mighty Jewish lobbies, has on American politics. But we

can begin to effect, though it may take some time, significant internal pressure.

There is no doubt that Americans generally have become more enlightened about the Middle East question and have begun to see the issue differently, particularly after Israel had partly damaged its image in its barbarous invasion of Lebanon and its direct involvement in the chilling massacres of Palestinian refugees in 1982. And it is still doing so in terrorising the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territories. It is indeed amazing how much the picture has been changing in the U.S. The average American — as long as he is not an extreme Zionist Jew or a misguided Mr. Spread-democracy-around-the-world-at-all-expense neoconservative fanatic, who still believes in the archaic myth that Israel is the underdog democracy in the region — is becoming more and more sympathetic to the Arab cause, especially when he discovers that the myths about Israel he has been brought up with (through a media long dominated by hardline Zionists in America) are simply big lies.

But while the growth of this in-

dividual sympathy towards the Arab cause is in the long run significant, it is at present of little tangible consequence. This is why efforts to explain the fairness of Arab demands and peace proposals, which are hoped to result in internal pressure, ought to be primarily channelled toward political groups.

Blacks in America, who are steadily developing what will become a mighty lobby, should be approached more seriously than before. Of all Americans, blacks (and the minorities more generally) are likely to understand and sympathise with the Palestinian problem most. They, more so than other Americans, know what it means to be displaced, uprooted, discriminated against, and persecuted. (We should not forget that when Mondale and Hart were shamelessly one-sided in the infamous CBS talk show less than two years ago, only Jesse Jackson spoke of the existence and rights of the other side.) Blacks will certainly be even more sympathetic when they know that the Israeli which persecutes the Palestinians is the same racist Israel which firmly and proudly supports — financially, economically, and mili-

tarly — the equally racist and despicable regime in South Africa. Unfortunately, even though blacks in America lead the most attentive and sympathetic ear to the Arab cause when explained to them, few of them — with the exception of Muslim blacks and some other prominent black leaders who have been internationally active — really know what is going on in the Middle East. And this is for no fault of theirs: of all Americans we seem, inadvertently, to approach them least.

Briefly, at a time when blacks are joining hands with several other minorities in the U.S. (the Hispanics, Oriental Americans, and Arab Americans), and at a time when they are extending their hands — through the King Centre and other organisations — to the international fellow sufferers, it seems not only logical but even imperative that we open the channels of communication and cooperation fully. This is if we truly believe that pressuring America is the means to a just solution.

Dr. Majdoubeh is an assistant professor of English at Yarmouk University. He contributed the above article to the Jordan Times.

Duvalier — the man who inherited presidency of Haiti in 1971

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Jean-Claude Duvalier was only 19 years old when he became president of Haiti for life. That was in 1971 and the presidency was an inheritance from his father, the dictator Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier who ruled the poorest country in the Western hemisphere with an iron fist.

Referred to as "Baby Doc" during his first years in office, Duvalier made some changes in the government, but poverty deepened in the Caribbean nation and there was increasing pressure for change.

After almost three decades of rule by the wealthy Duvalier family, Haiti remained mired in poverty. Recent World Bank figures indicate that average annual per capita income for the island's 6 million residents, set at \$420 in 1980, declined to \$380 in 1985.

Meanwhile, the president and his wife Michele lived in the gleaming white national palace in the centre of the capital and reportedly owned a ranch, two villas and a new mountain retreat.

Duvalier loosened the grip of the dictatorship his physician father founded after being elected president in 1957.

But with his marriage to the daughter of Ernest Bennett, one of Haiti's wealthiest industrialists, Jean-Claude brought his father's old enemy, the Mulatto elite, back into the councils of power. He also secured foreign aid and some foreign investment.

Critics charged that the younger Duvalier made few efforts in the early years of his presidency to change the essential condition of Haiti — hunger, illiteracy, disease and rule by force.

His father ruled through terror and isolated Haiti — which shares the island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic — from outside influence. For 10 years, in the 1960s, the country was virtually without foreign aid, new foreign investment, or tourism.

When Jean-Claude took over, foreign journalists and some Haitians called him "Baby Doc." But it was a name Jean-Claude hated, and was not used publicly in Haiti.

Haiti remained a place where most of the population was near starvation but a tiny elite lived in luxury in the hills overlooking Port-Au-Prince's wretched slums.

Outside the capital, peasants lived in steadily worsening agricultural conditions that already had driven tens of thousands to seek refuge in the United States and hundreds of thousands to seek non-existent jobs in the teeming, already-overcrowded capital.

They formed Haitian communities in such cities as New York, Miami, Montreal and Caracas.

The human flood heading for Miami swelled until U.S. Pres-

ident Reagan's administration got a reluctant Duvalier's permission in 1981 to allow U.S. coastguard interdiction of boats at sea.

At the same time, the United States promised it would try to stimulate more private development in Haiti.

But such efforts had already proved frustrating over the years, despite the low wages paid in Haiti.

U.S. diplomats were frustrated in their efforts to make the Haitian government more "accountable" for funds, a diplomatic way of saying that the United States and other major aid donors wanted Haiti to adopt standard bookkeeping practices instead of running some government accounts with no public accounting at all.

Duvalier frequently shuffled his cabinet, most recently at the end of 1985 when he abolished a "supercabinet" and replaced the national police chief. He rarely explained the reasoning behind such changes, but the effect was to prevent any particular individual from gaining too much personal influence.

After Jean-Claude took over, his father's dreaded plainclothes "tontons macoutes," or secret police, were put into blue uniforms as the "volunteers for national security." Duvalier also pledged repeatedly in speeches that his regime would respect human rights.

But the "volunteers" presence remained heavy, with posts in virtually every little town, and Duvalier armed them with submachine guns.

And the international human rights group Amnesty International, last March, said that political opponents, journalists and union activists continued to be singled out for torture and execution.

Duvalier's father became president for life in 1964. One of his last acts was to have the Haitian constitution amended to allow the presidency for life to pass to his son.

At the time, Jean-Claude was known as an indifferent student and something of a playboy who enjoyed expensive automobiles.

His experience with the rest of the world was limited. He had been educated in Haiti and was believed to have travelled to Europe only once, in his teens.

As a teen-ager, Jean-Claude was known for his enormous girth, some estimates said he weighed 136 kilos, and for the attractive girlfriends who would cluster around him.

Even in his youth, he knew the hazards of power. In 1963, when he was 11, an attempt was made on his life and two of his bodyguards were killed. He later remembered "running from the bullets on my way to school."

while his troops are embroiled in fierce arguments over prospects of regaining power in the capital, the diplomats said in telephone interviews from Kampala.

"Some of them are angry and do not want to admit defeat, but a lot of them are demoralised and tired and in no mood for revenge," said one Western diplomat who asked not to be identified.

Thousands of government troops fled north after the NRA ousted the short-lived military regime of General Tito Okello who took power in a coup last July.

Ugandan sources say Toko is an uncompromising foe of the NRA, with whom the more moderate Okello signed a still-born peace agreement six weeks ago.

Cory not alone; neither is Marcos

By David Briscoe

MANILA, Philippines — "Cory, you are not alone," said a hand-painted sign at a crossroads on the outskirts of Davao city as presidential candidate Corason Aquino attracted another screaming, hand-waving, adoring crowd.

But President Ferdinand E. Marcos is not alone either.

A few days later, an estimated 50,000 Davao residents sloshed through mud and waited under heavy rain for the president's campaign of movie stars, his singing first lady Imelda and his dote-out of government favours.

The race for the Feb. 7 presidential election has become a battle of the crowds, a debate over Marcos' heroic war record, a contest of slick posters pasted on walls and coconut trees and a war of words about the Philippine past and future.

It has been marked by violence, charges of cheating and talk of foreign intervention.

Marcos charges that a "victory for the politically inexperienced widow of assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino would mean an eventual Communist takeover and a partitioning of part of the country by Muslim rebels."

Mrs. Aquino says a Marcos victory would mean further economic decline, widespread frustration and a strengthening of the Communist rebellion that has grown rapidly in recent years. She has vowed to lead nationwide demonstrations if Marcos cheats her out of victory.

Marcos' political machine, with what appears to be almost unlimited human and material resources, is up against a wave of "people power" unleashed by the 1983 assassination of Mrs. Aquino's charismatic husband, Benigno, known widely as "Ninoy."

Mrs. Aquino, 53, openly accuses Marcos, 68, of having her husband killed, although his government has been legally cleared of involvement with the mass acquittal of armed forces chief Gen. Fabian C. Ver and 25 others. Aquino was allegedly slain by a Communist gunman at Manila's airport upon arrival from U.S. self-exile on Aug. 21, 1983.

Marcos himself is the central issue of the election. After two decades in power, he and his wife have been accused of massive corruption, of amassing hundreds of millions of dollars in property abroad, and of handing out business privileges and monopolies to friends and cronies in a system characterised by critics as "crony capitalism."

He claims successes in dividing large land holdings among peasants, in building roads and putting up electrical wires to rural areas, in a new Manila rapid transit system, and in recently decreasing interest rates and inflation.

The pact was never more than a scrap of paper, as the NRA refused to help implement it because of Okello's failure to stop the atrocities for which his troops are notorious.

Okello fled on Jan. 29 to the southern Sudanese city of Juba, about 100 miles from the Uganda border, and diplomats said they had heard he had crossed back into west Nile where he may be discussing his next move with Toko.

Sudanese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayoub said yesterday, Sudan would not allow Okello to launch attacks against the new government from its territory.

Uganda's new president, NRA leader Yoweri Museveni, has



But critics note the Philippines has lagged far behind its southeast Asian neighbours in economic growth.

Marcos also claims to have protected the country from revolution with eight years of martial law and restored it to full democracy since 1981.

But in recent years, the Filipino leader has been under increasing pressure from American officials concerned about the Communist insurgency. Some U.S. analysts predict a Communist takeover before the end of the decade, if Marcos doesn't make economic and military reforms.

An estimated 4,500 Filipinos were reportedly killed in rebel activity last year, including soldiers, rebels and civilians.

Both candidates are openly pro-American, although Marcos strategists have accused high U.S. officials of trying to make him lose, and Mrs. Aquino is supported by nationalists who want key U.S. military bases out.

The candidates' positions on the bases are similar and have been only a minor issue in the campaign.

Marcos says he wants Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base to stay beyond 1991 when the current treaty expires but will negotiate a new one more beneficial to the Philippines.

Mrs. Aquino says she would keep them until 1991 and then would leave her options open, consulting with southeast Asian neighbours and ensuring that no other foreign bases were established here before kicking out the Americans.

U.S. officials have said they are not taking sides in this former American colony's election. But Marcos' Political Affairs Minister, Leonardo Perez, has accused U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth of supporting Mrs. Aquino.

"Why does not Mr. Bosworth be manly enough to discard his mantle of hypocrisy and remove his mask of make-believe, join the

platform of Cory Aquino and Salvador Laurel and speak side by side with them in the election campaign?" asked Perez in a complaint filed through the foreign office.

Bosworth and other U.S. officials have been pushing for a fair and clean election, saying U.S. relations with the Philippines could be harmed if Filipinos perceive the election as otherwise.

A series of revelations in U.S. news media about Marcos' war record, quoting recently declassified military documents denying some of Marcos' claims to heroism, have brought additional charges of foreign meddling. Marcos has 27 Philippine and U.S. medals, more honors than any other World War II soldier.

The U.S. documents show the guerrilla unit Marcos claimed to lead did not exist.

Marcos has denied the allegations which have led to libel suits by fellow Filipino veterans against local publications carrying them.

Marcos has tried to make Mrs. Aquino's inexperience a major issue against her, but many experienced politicians, businessmen and church leaders say her honesty, sincerity and intelligence are enough to qualify her.

Much of the election controversy has been over cheating, which has marked most past Philippine elections but was held down by a volunteer citizens movement in the 1984 national assembly election where Marcos' foes won a surprising one-third minority.

Despite elaborate precautions against cheating, including see-through ballot boxes to prevent pre-vote stuffing, indelible ink for voters' thumbprints so they can't vote twice, and a system of inspectors from both parties, several ingenious methods of cheating have been uncovered.

They include the use of white carbon paper under ballots to prevent voters from taking bribes and

then voting their conscience, which is what some Catholic church leaders have advised.

Voters have to write out the names of their choices on the ballot, then later hand the carbon to political leaders to get paid for their vote.

The church-backed national movement for free elections or NAMFREL says it will field 500,000 volunteers to guard 85 per cent of the island nation's 90,000 voting precincts and follow ballots and tally sheets to their ultimate destinations. There are an estimated 27 million registered voters.

"There's a 50-50 chance of a clean election, and the odds are getting worse," said NAMFREL chairman Jose Concepcion in an interview.

NAMFREL and several other groups plan to try for an early count of returns direct from polling places, so they can't be changed later. But both sides say they fear the other will try to fake the early returns to discourage poll watchers and open the way for bribes and cheating.

The Marcos-dominated national assembly has the last word on who wins the election.

U.S. and other foreign observers are coming, but they will be kept 50 metres from the polls.

"It is not going to be a fair election, but it is worth going through anyway, because Cory is going to win," said Rene Saguisag, Mrs. Aquino's press secretary.

No independent polls of the widely scattered and largely impoverished electorate have been taken.

Mrs. Aquino's people see victory in the huge, enthusiastic crowds she and former Sen. Salvador Laurel, 57, her running mate, attract.

The vice presidency has added importance because of doubts about Marcos' health. Filing the position will give Marcos his first named successor since 1972 when the post was effectively abolished.

Calm returns to Uganda but defeated troops seek revenge

By Michael Rank

Reuter

NAIROBI — Calm is returning to Uganda after well-disciplined National Resistance Army (NRA) rebels seized power last weekend, but defeated soldiers in the north of the country crave revenge.

Western diplomats said serious fighting appears to have ceased throughout the country as the NRA consolidates its hold. Life in Kampala has returned to normal after the guerrillas mounted a week-long assault on the capital two weeks ago, they added.

Pugnacious former defence minister Brigadier Wilson Toko has fled to remote west Nile province on the Sudanese border,

while his troops are embroiled in fierce arguments over prospects of regaining power in the capital, the diplomats said in telephone interviews from Kampala.

"Some of them are angry and do not want to admit defeat, but a lot of them are demoralised and tired and in no mood for revenge," said one Western diplomat who asked not to be identified.

Thousands of government troops fled north after the NRA ousted the short-lived military regime of General Tito Okello who took power in a coup last July.

Ugandan sources say Toko is an uncompromising foe of the NRA, with whom the more moderate Okello signed a still-born peace agreement six weeks ago.

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Sudanese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayoub said yesterday, Sudan would not allow Okello to launch attacks against the new government from its territory.

Uganda's new president, NRA leader Yoweri Museveni, has

promised not to prosecute Okello, although he has pledged to try other officials of the ousted government he accuses of widespread atrocities.

Museveni said: "Tito Okello, as an individual, is not and was not a bad person. But he was ignorant. But the others, his advisers, were indeed criminals."

Museveni has pledged to form a government of national reconciliation, with politicians of all tribes and persuasions so long as they have not been involved in atrocities.

Ugandan and Western observers say the violence that has wracked the country almost since independence in 1962 is rooted in tribal rivalries, and that Museveni

will have enormous difficulty in winning wide trust and confidence.

He appears sincere in wanting to overcome this problem, but suffers from the fact that his supporters are mainly from the West and southwest and include few northerners who form the backbone of the armed forces, diplomats say.

Among the factions Museveni needs to placate are followers of former President Idi Amin, many of whom are blamed for mass killings during Amin's 1971-79 rule. Their leader, Moses Ali, said in a telephone interview from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia last Thursday that his movement would "resist very vigorously any attempt to exclude

it from the political process."

But he added he wished for talks with Museveni in order to achieve "genuine peace and stability," and denied having had any contact with Amin.

The NRA forces were greeted with enthusiasm when they took Kampala. Residents admired their discipline and the way they refrained from robbing or attacking civilians.

Many said how different the NRA troops were from Okello's soldiers, who went on a rampage of looting and violence when they overthrew President Milton Obote only six months ago.

One Western diplomat said the NRA remained popular and hopes were high that they could bring peace at last to Uganda.

3,000-year history of Jerash's Zeus Temple unfolds at French Cultural Centre today

Text and photos
By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Ever since the last century, French archaeologists, architects, epigraphists, historians and other scholars have made a substantial contribution to our knowledge of the ancient history of the land of Jordan. Much of their work, however, has been undertaken quietly and without much publicity, with a scholarly diligence that has rarely been appreciated sufficiently by the public.

This month, however, the public has an opportunity to see and appreciate the results of one French team's efforts in Jordan. From February 3-16, the French Cultural Centre on Jabal Lwadih hosts a two-week exhibition entitled "Jerash: The Life and Death of the Sanctuary of Zeus".

The exhibition is organized by the centre and the French Archaeological Institute for the Near East (better known by its French acronym IFANEO), in cooperation with the Jordanian Department of Antiquities and with a special grant from the Banque Nationale de Paris.

The French team that has excavated, studied and reconstructed parts of the Sanctuary of Zeus at Jerash since 1982 has worked as part of the Jerash International Project. When you visit Jerash, you can see them working in the temple area to your left, just after you enter the South Gate of the city.

Working under the leadership of Jacques Seigne, the French team first excavated and then nicely restored the area immediately inside the South Gate of the ancient city. For the past two years, they have focussed their attention

on the Sanctuary of Zeus proper, which had never been excavated or studied in a systematic manner.

The Sanctuary of Zeus, sometimes also called the Zeus Temple Complex, consists today of two main areas. The temple itself, oriented east-west, sits within a small upper terrace on the summit of a natural hill, surrounded by a small temenos, or sacred precinct. Beneath it to the east is the larger lower terrace, which had an open-air monumental altar towards its north end, and was surrounded on all four sides by a vaulted corridor.

The lower terrace was connected by a staircase to the Oval Plaza, one of Jerash's most distinctive architectural spaces. The plaza, shaped like a skewed oval, owes its unusual shape to the fact that it was conceived to reconcile the axis of the Zeus Temple Complex with the axis of the Cardo Maximus, the colonnaded "main street" of Jerash which connects the plaza with the North Gate of the city.

The exhibition at the French Cultural Centre offers a fine overview of the results of the French team's work to date, retracing the history of the Zeus Sanctuary area during the past 3000 years. It consists of a collection of high-quality photographs, plans and drawings, a wide variety of objects from the excavations, and some fine copies and drawings of sculptures and inscriptions unearthed during the excavations.

As Jacques Seigne mentions in the brief booklet (in Arabic and French) produced for the exhibition, excavations show the area around the temple precinct was first used during the Iron Age II period, between 1000-600 B.C. Deep excavations have produced Iron II floor surfaces and assorted

cultural artifacts, perhaps indicating the presence of domestic buildings flanking the natural hill of the sanctuary.

From the Hellenistic period, excavations have revealed floor surfaces and pottery sherds dating from the late 2nd Century/early 1st Century B.C., when the Hellenistic town (established perhaps by the soldier-settlers of Alexander the Great) was known as "Antioch on the Chrysorhoas."

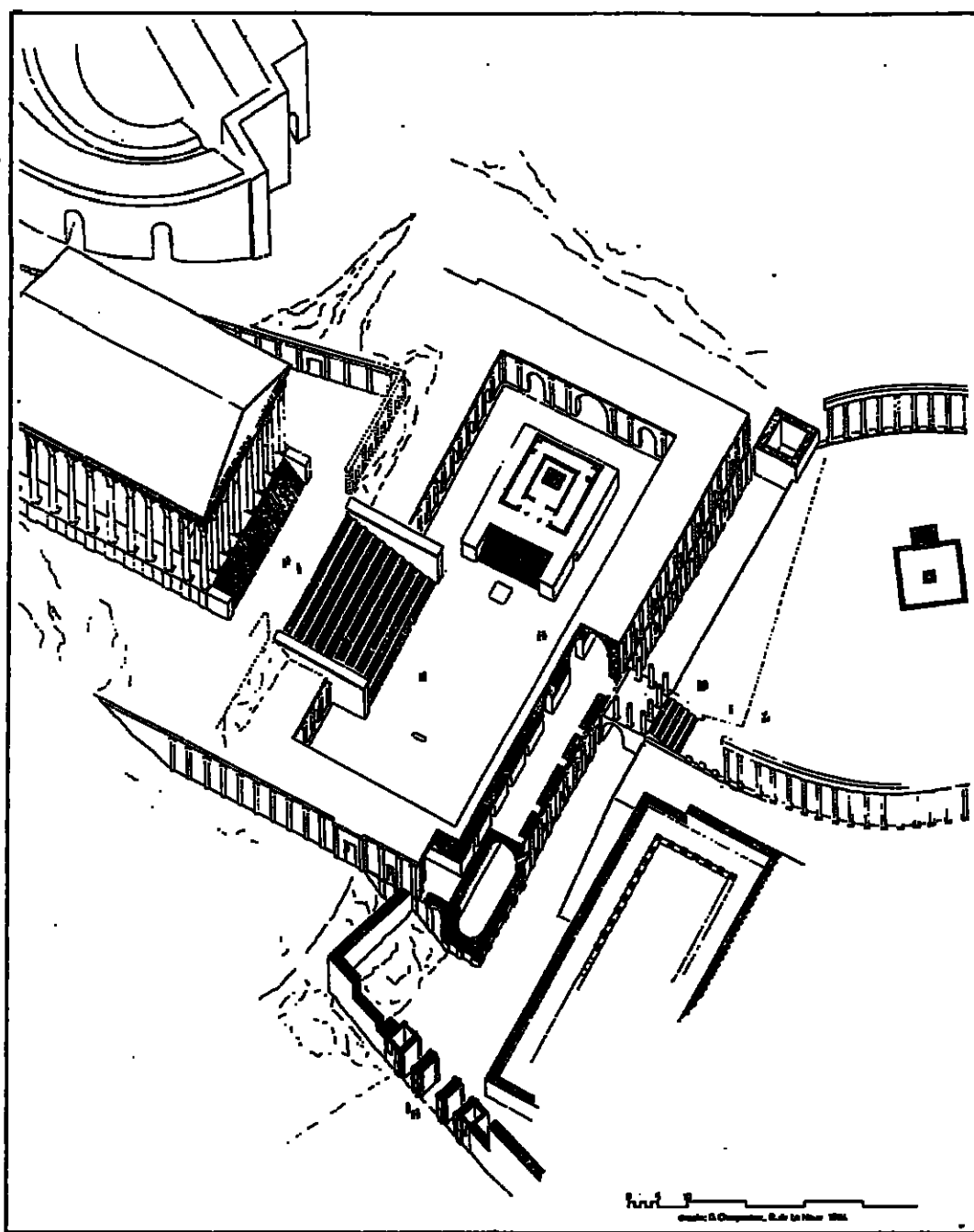
It is very likely, though not yet conclusively proven, that the Hellenistic city's main temple was located in the same area as the present Zeus temple, and was entered from the south. During the Hellenistic period, the centre of the Hellenistic city may have been on "camp hill," the hill housing the archaeological museum and facing the temple from the east side of the Oval Plaza.

By the early 1st Century A.D., the area of the possible Hellenistic sanctuary was expanded to cover the area of the lower terrace that exists today. A recently discovered inscription notes that this work started in the year 27/28 A.D., from which date the temple precinct saw its main entrance shifted to its east side. The Temple of Zeus overlooked the Roman city that was growing below it, to the north-east, and was approached from the city via the staircase linking the Oval Plaza with the sanctuary's lower terrace.

The Temple of Zeus remained the main place of worship for the Roman city for over a century. Its pride of place was taken over by the much bigger Temple of Artemis, dedicated in 163 A.D. to the goddess of the Roman city known as Gerasa (which was later Arabised to Jerash, though the pre-Hellenistic Semitic name of the settlement that existed there was "Garsu").

By the Byzantine period, the pagan Roman temple of Zeus fell into disuse, and its stones were freely robbed by the Christian inhabitants of the city to build some of the 15 churches that have been discovered at Jerash to date. After the 4th/5th Centuries A.D., the lower terrace of the sanctuary was transformed into living quarters, with people living in rooms formed by dividing the vaulted corridor into separate entities.

In the late 5th/early 6th Centuries A.D., some of these rooms had mosaic floors, and a cistern with a capacity of 120 cubic metres was dug into the south-west



Axonometric perspective of the Zeus Sanctuary at Jerash, as it would have looked around 170 A.D. (Drawing by G. Charpentier and R. de La Nöue)

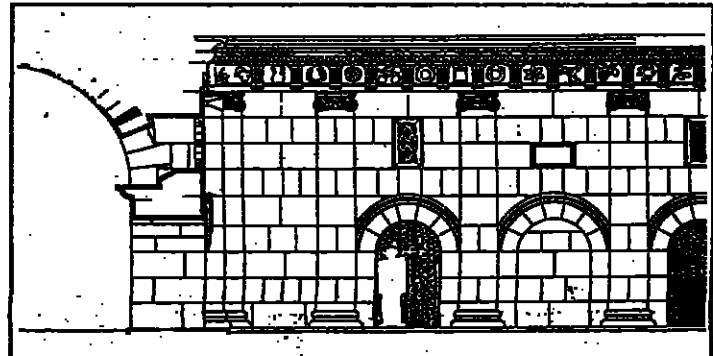
corner of the lower terrace.

By the mid-7th Century A.D., after earthquakes had badly damaged the former temple, the sanctuary area was used only by farmers and craftsmen. By the mid-8th Century A.D., during the early Islamic (Umayyad) period, another powerful earthquake finally destroyed the rest of the standing structures of the Zeus Temple Complex, and the area was largely, but not completely, abandoned.

For the next 1000 years, between the 8th and 18th Centuries, the area alternated between abandonment and being used for agricultural purposes. The ancient city of Jerash was "rediscovered" by the Western world in the early 19th Century, and has been studied by Western and Arab scholars during the past 100 years. Serious excavations started at Jerash in the mid-1920s, and have

continued to this day.

The exhibition of the French team's work at the Sanctuary of Zeus is one of the best recent examples of fruitful cooperation in the field of archaeology among Jordanian and foreign institutions, to the benefit of scholars, Jordanians and foreign visitors alike. The exhibition also highlights the long history of human activity at Jerash, which people tend to think of only as a Roman city.



Interior view of the vaulted passageway walls of the lower terrace of Zeus Sanctuary



The lower vaults of the Temple of Zeus are used for art exhibitions during the Jerash festival. The lower vaults supported the lower terrace



Temple of Zeus today



Zeus Temple on summit of hill; in foreground part of vaulted corridor of the lower terrace

Wind shear can strike down planes in fair weather too

By Joy Aschenbach
National Geographic

WASHINGTON — It seemed a fine day for flying: cumulus clouds above 10,000 feet, no rain, thunder, or lightning, just some "dust devils" blowing about.

It was May 31, 1984. At Denver's Stapleton International Airport, United flight 663 was cleared for takeoff to Las Vegas. As the Boeing 727 rolled down the runway with 105 people aboard, it suddenly lost airspeed, went off the end of the runway just five feet above ground, gained some altitude, but dragged its belly over a field of antennae, tearing three gashes in the fuselage.

It was an extremely close call. The official cause: a dangerous form of wind shear known as a microburst, an "upside-down tornado" whose winds intensify as they strike the ground. It has been blamed for 13 U.S. commercial airline accidents in the last 12 years. The five worst killed 536 people, according to the National Transportation Safety Board.

Warnings would help

No effective nationwide warning system has been established. But the near miss at Denver spurred the Federal Aviation Administration to fund the first radar programme specifically to warn pilots of this hazardous shift in wind speed or direction.

"We were able to give pilots a two-to-four-minute warning. One reported that we may have saved his airplane," says Dr. John McCarthy of the National Centre for Atmospheric Research, which conducted the 45-day experimental programme at Denver.

McCarthy, a meteorologist and pilot, says that traditionally pilots are trained to stay out of thunderstorms, but not the benign-appearing yet telltale signs of fair-weather wind shear. Clear-air turbulence, a less severe condition, shakes planes but does not force them to fall.

During the 1984 experiment, about half the microbursts were not accompanied by thunderstorms. During a 1982 research project at the same airport, more than 75 per cent were the "dry" type.

"Pilots can expect 20 close encounters in the peak summer season from microbursts below 500 feet" at Denver, McCarthy estimates.

Across the United States, the number of potentially damaging microbursts is estimated at 3,510 a year, about four times more frequent than tornadoes, says Dr. T. Theodore Fujita, a University of Chicago meteorology professor, who first identified the phenomenon in 1976.

Fujita was called in to analyse the weather and flight data of an Eastern plane that crashed while landing at Kennedy International Airport in 1975, killing 113 people. He determined that a mysterious microburst had forced the plane down. "Only a few people believed me then," he says. But he had posed the question: Was microburst the culprit in a lot of unexplained crashes?

Linked to disasters

Since then, microburst has been ruled the official cause of a number of disasters — the worst, the 1982 crash on takeoff of a Pan Am plane at New Orleans that killed

153 people. Wind shear is a prime suspect in this year's 137-death crash of a Delta jet landing at Dallas-Fort Worth.

Big jets are the most vulnerable, Fujita says, particularly when they are close to the ground during takeoff and landing. "Pigeons, any birds, even small planes flying through a microburst can adjust their speed quickly," he explains. "The smaller, the easier to control, the more chance to survive."

Fujita assumed at first that most microbursts occur in heavy rains, but recent studies show that this is not true, especially in drier regions. Some of the strongest, he says, can come from high clouds

that have the shape of "a giant ant's head. It can look quite innocent until you reach the point of no return. It's scary."

A typical microburst is a powerful downdraft that hits the ground and spreads out in a starburst pattern, but only as much as 2.5 miles. It could occur at a major airport without being noticed by anyone beyond. Its peak intensity lasts only two to four minutes. In spite of its small size, a strong microburst can produce winds as high as 168 mph.

The highest recorded at an airport, according to Fujita, was 150 mph at Andrews Air Force Base in August 1983, just six minutes

after Air Force One, with President Reagan aboard, landed on a dry runway.

When a plane flies into a microburst, it first encounters a strong headwind that increases lift by speeding up the relative airflow over the wing. The plane may pitch up, and the pilot may try to compensate by leveling off.

Wrenched by currents

Seconds later, the pilot finds himself in the midst of a decreasing headwind, then a downdraft, then a strong tailwind. His plane has lost lift. He may have only 30 seconds or less to adjust to

maintain course and altitude. He may be flying too low, with insufficient airspeed to avoid a crash.

The cause of microbursts may not be known for 10 years, Fujita says. "We know that nature is somehow creating an impulsive downdraft. One ingredient is the right-size raindrops." Sometimes the clouds are high, above 10,000 feet, and the raindrops evaporate before reaching the ground, making the downdraft invisible, he explains.

More urgent is setting up a system to alert pilots to the invisible danger. In his book "The Downdraft," published this year, Fujita wrote that radar in operation at airports rarely detects microbursts because the microbursts are small, short-lived, and strongest very close to the ground, where radar echoes can be contaminated by ground "clutter."

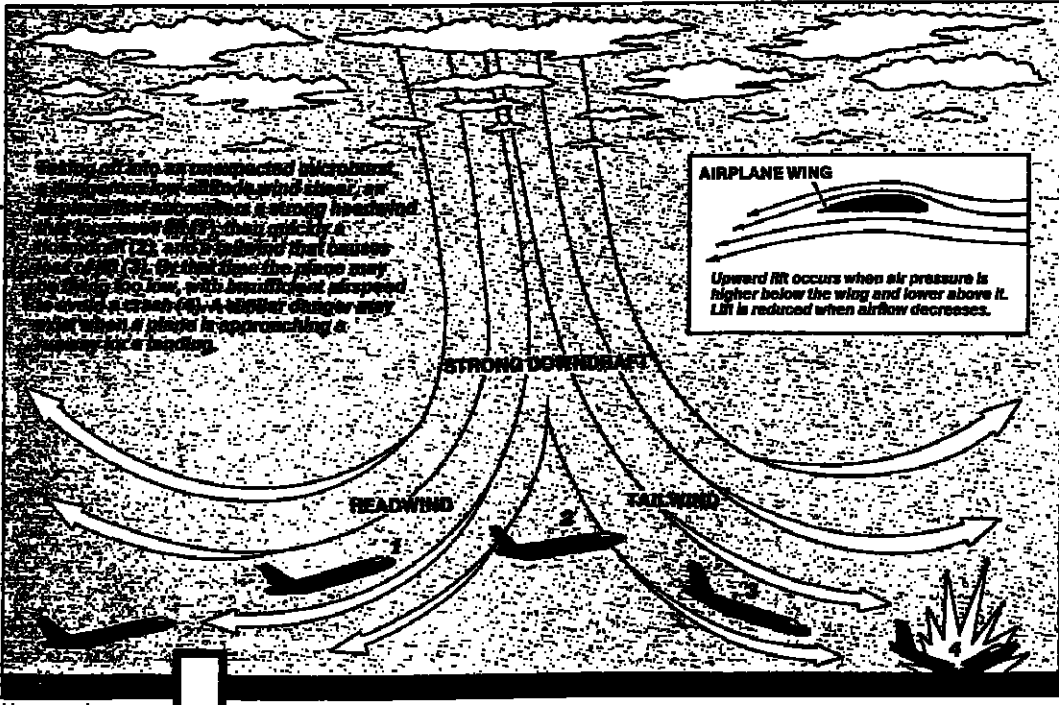
A more sophisticated Doppler radar system either at airports or on planes would be effective, Fujita and McCarthy agree. Doppler (which police use to clock the speed of cars) was used for the experiment at Denver. Fujita will be testing detection methods at Huntsville, Ala., next summer.

But Doppler is not likely to be installed, even at high-risk airports, before 1990.

In the meantime, McCarthy says, pilots can be trained to watch for certain telltale signs of dry microbursts: high cumulus clouds, virga on the radar, and dust kicking up on the ground.

With enough accurate warning, a pilot may be able to go around a microburst, abort a landing, or stay on the runway in a takeoff situation. The airlines also are teaching techniques for successfully flying through one.

MICROBURST WIND SHEAR: AIRCRAFTS' INVISIBLE DANGER



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Randa Habibi's Corner

Marka Airport still active

COMMENTING on a recent corner concerning the use of Marka Airport, the Director General of the Arab Wings Sherif Ghazi Rakan Nasser made the following remarks that I am sure are of great interest:

— Marka Airport is an alternate airport for Queen Alia International in accordance with Civil Aviation regulations. So, basically, one terminal should be kept fully operational in case of flight diversions.

— The Arab Wings, in 1985, operated 193 flights out of that airport while other users operated 259 flights.

— The Royal Air Academy, which has six light aeroplanes, uses the airport for its daily training.

— Added to that the airport is being used for Royal flights, air force and state guests flights.

But even with all these flying activities only one terminal is actually being used. The second one can certainly be of other use according to Sherif Ghazi. He said that the idea of using part of Marka's airport runway was studied a few years ago, but with no result. Civil Aviation thought at that time of commercialising part of the airport in order to generate some income, Sherif Ghazi said. The establishment of a shopping area with a big supermarket was taken into consideration.

Yes, something could be worked out at Marka Airport, and there are a million and one way to do so, but it needs proper and very careful studies, concluded Sherif Ghazi.

Aphrodite still haunts her island of love

By Katherine McElroy
Reuter

Cypriot society.

APHRODITE'S BATHS, Cyprus — Fading legend and tourist brochures sustain the mystique and mythology of a once great cult surrounding Aphrodite, Greek goddess of love.

Rigorously suppressed by early Christians, the fertility cult has been almost erased from memory on this Mediterranean island, though the goddess whose name gave rise to the word "Aphrodisiac" remains a powerful symbol.

At Aphrodite's Baths, near the southwestern city of Paphos, a woman tourist sprinkles herself with sparkling water from the rock pool. A black-clad village grandmother, standing nearby, whispers: "Now she will stay young for ever."

A record 800,000 tourists last year visited Cyprus, where legend says Aphrodite — known to the Romans as Venus — was "born from the foam" near Paphos.

The Greek poet Homer referred to the birthplace in his "Odyssey." Further along the coast pilgrims from all over the ancient world came to worship in Aphrodite's main shrine.

Greek historian Herodotus, and later the angry early Christians, wrote that Cypriot women would give themselves to the service of Aphrodite by lying with strangers at the temple in "sacred prostitution."

These sites, and a second century B.C. marble study of Aphrodite in the Cyprus National Museum, are the major relics of a legend freely milked by modern-day tour operators.

Researchers say even the few Aphrodite place names are relatively new and that the "island of love" tag used by tour operators has little to do with conservative

During the sea-centred festival, pilgrims gathered to march to Aphrodite's temple for rites, including singing by girls at a bed made for Aphrodite and her lover, Adonis.

Adonis, legend has it, was killed in a boar hunt but would return from the dead for one day each spring — a privilege the gods granted to Aphrodite.

Researchers say that the modern day "kataklysmos" seaside festival in the spring is connected with "Aphrodisia".

Cypriots traditionally celebrate the festival by sprinkling each other with water, taking boats out to sea and gathering on beaches for "charismata" — the hurling of verified insults.

Some students believe Aphrodite lore has survived in some versions of devotion to the Virgin Mary.

Aphrodite has also been linked to Saint Helen, who founded a fourth-century monastery on a peak called Olympus, said by an ancient traveller to have been a former Aphrodite temple site.

Although such links have been described as fanciful, some writers say the worship of a female deity passed in an unbroken line from Neolithic fertility goddesses to Aphrodite, and even to the Virgin Mary.

"She really was the goddess of 1001 names," said Briton Ian Meadows, who is publishing a book on the Babylonian goddess Astarte. "She (Astarte) was adopted by the Greeks and became the Hellenic Aphrodite."

British writer Colin Thubron, in his book "Journey into Cyprus," says the island is strewn with remnants of Aphrodite's cult, kept alive by villagers who ascribe some of her qualities to the Virgin Mary.

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West Ham denies first division lead to United

LONDON (AP) — Manchester United failed to recapture the English soccer league leadership Sunday when it was beaten 1-2 at West Ham United.

Overtaken by champion Everton, which played Saturday, the star-studded Manchester side squandered a half-time 1-0 lead at Upton Park and was dealt a further blow when England's injury-prone captain, Bryan Robson, limped off with what appeared to be serious ankle trouble.

In a pulsating, all-action clash, Robson fired his side ahead in the 26th minute, only for Mark Ward to level after half time and Tony Cottee to score West Ham's winner in the 76th minute.

Manchester United remained in second place in the standings and West Ham stayed fifth.

Robson, who is expected to skipper England in the World Cup Finals later this year, limped off with a suspected ankle ligament injury midway through the second half.

Because of a series of injuries and a dismissal last weekend at Sunderland, the 29-year-old midfielder has completed only one competitive first team game since mid-October.

Ironically, the incident was watched from the stands by England's manager, Bobby Robson, who is not related to the player.

The Manchester midfielder's goal came from a neat through pass by Welsh striker Mark Hughes, Robson running clear of the West Ham defence and lobbing the ball over the head of the advancing goalkeeper, Phil Parkes.

In the first half West Ham failed to find a way through the well-organised visitor's defence, although Manchester's England international goalkeeper, Gary Bailey, had to dive to fish away a 30-meter thunderbolt from Geoff

Pike.

After the interval the home side hit back and in the 62nd minute Ward scored a stunning leveler, crashing the ball home with a low 25-meter shot.

A minute later, Cottee shaved the post with a close-range header, while at the other end, Manchester's Northern Ireland international midfielder, Norman Whiteside, glanced a header across the face of the West Ham goal.

When Robson limped off in the 72nd minute, he was replaced by Manchester United's new signing Terry Gibson. But the former Tottenham Hotspur and Coventry City striker had little time to make an impact before West Ham grabbed what proved to be the winner.

Cottee, who earlier hit the post from only five metres range, latched on to a loose pass on the edge of the Manchester area and raced through to crash the ball past the advancing Bailey.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Egypt crushes Austria Vienna 7-0

CAIRO (R) — Egypt, taught a 4-0 football lesson by England last week, beat Austria Vienna 7-0 (halftime 3-0) in a friendly played Sunday. Warming up for the African Nations' Cup finals here next month, Egypt opened scoring in the 2nd minute through Zakaria Nassef and Gamal Abdul Hamid scored twice before the interval in the 18th and 35th minutes. Nassef collected his second goal 28 minutes into the second half and made it a hat-trick 12 minutes later. Mahmoud Al Khatib increased the lead to 6-0 three minutes from time and Magdi Abdul Ghani completed the rout one minute later.

Pole vault record falls again

COLUMBIA, Missouri (R) — American Joe Dial set a world indoor record in the pole vault Saturday when he jumped 5.91 metres at an athletics meet at the University of Missouri. Dial beat the previous record, of 5.89 metres set by countryman Billy Olson at the New Mexico International Athletics meeting on Jan. 25.

Werder Bremen breaks 10-year jinx

BONN (R) — Werder Bremen broke a long jinx when they beat northern rivals Hamburg 1-0 Saturday to stay firmly at the top of the West German soccer league. A crowd of 55,000 saw the deadlock broken after 56 minutes when the blond head of veteran Manfred Burgsmueller, 36, gave Werder the lone goal that secured their first win over Hamburg since May 1976. For Hamburg, the home defeat looks like the end of this year's challenge.

Yusupov needs draw to win

TILBURG, The Netherlands (R) — Artur Yusupov of the Soviet Union needed only half a point to win a best-of-ten play-off against Dutch chess star Jan Timman after drawing the eighth game, match organisers said Sunday.

The game was adjourned Saturday with Yusupov in an apparently strong position but after analysing the situation he offered Timman a draw, bringing his score to five points against Timman's three.

One more draw in the ninth game on Monday would suffice for Yusupov to go forward to play compatriot Andrei Sokolov in the final of the tournament to select a world title challenger.

Timman and Yusupov are ranked joint third in the world after current champion Garry Kasparov and the man he deposed, Anatoly Karpov, both of the Soviet Union.

Timman, dubbed the "Best of the West" in chess circles, played erratically in earlier games but performed more strongly with the white pieces Saturday.

Yusupov blocked a Timman attack around the 30th move, and play was adjourned after 41 moves.

Danes to take Mexico by storm

By Daniel Barker
Associated Press Writer

NEW YORK — Preben Elkjaer Larsen, striker of Denmark's national soccer team, believes the Nordicside will be one of the most exciting teams at the 1986 World Cup in Mexico.

"High technical level, speed and full of fight" are Elkjaer's words to describe a Danish team rated by experts among the top contenders for the world championship.

The 28-year-old forward, who plays for Italian Champions Verona, shares most of the scoring with Michael Laudrup, 21, of Juventus of Turin. Frank Arnesen, 29, of Eintracht of Holland is one several fine midfielders who bolster the front line.

Known for excellent physical conditioning, the Danes play at full speed, continually rotating all

over the field, attacking in mass and marking tightly when defending.

Elkjaer said in a recent press interview that Denmark "plays by memory, in full control, with a football mixed like a cocktail with a high technical level, speed and full of fight."

Elkjaer plays like a tank in the area, breaking through defensive walls with astonishing ease and taking full advantage of the superb skills of Laudrup to form a dangerous 1-2 punch.

The striker, nicknamed "Golkjaer" by the Verona fans for his superb ability to score, rejected comparisons made in Europe between the Danes and the famed Dutch national team of the 1970s.

The Dutch, known as the "Clockwork Orange" machine, created a style of play called "total soccer" for their tactic of attacking and defending in mass at full speed.

They twice made it to the World Cup Finals, losing 2-1 to West Germany in 1974 and 3-1 to host Argentina in 1978. The Dutch failed to qualify for the May 31-June 29 tournament in Mexico.

Elkjaer doesn't believe Denmark should be compared to the Dutch team of the past. "It would be an exaggeration. The Dutch team of the 70s played the most beautiful soccer that we may have seen. I don't believe that we can reach that level."

"They established their total soccer," he added, "but we have the intention of offering a Nordic version of the counterattack at full speed in Mexico."

Denmark qualified for the World Cup by finishing runner-up to the Soviet Union in a qualifying group that included Ireland, Switzerland and Norway.

The Danes beat the strong Soviet team 4-2 with two goals each by Laudrup and Elkjaer and demolished the Irish 4-1 and the Norwegians 5-1 in away matches.

In 1985, Denmark was the only team in Europe to have scored an average of two or more goals per game — 17 goals in 8 matches.

India qualifies for WSC final

LAUNCESTON (R) — New Zealand's gamble of including debutant Bruce Blair at the expense of experienced batsman John Wright failed miserably Sunday as India qualified for the final of the World Series Cup one-day tournament.

India scored 202 for nine in 48 overs and, after rain had cut New Zealand's innings to 45 overs, restricted their opponents to 168 for nine, 21 runs short of their 190-run target.

Blair, an all-rounder, was included to allow Jeff Crowe to move up the order to fill the troublesome position of opener with

Bruce Edgar. John Bracewell had been out second and third ball in his last two innings partnering Edgar.

But Blair was not called upon to bowl and tacking a side with the all-round depth of India on a sporting wicket with only five specialist batsmen proved too much for New Zealand.

Skipper Jeremy Coney said Wright, who made 61 and 24 in the previous two matches, had been omitted because of his lack of confidence against the Indian spinners.

But in the event, India only used

one spinner, Ravi Shastri, and the new-look top order did not prevent another poor start for New Zealand as Jeff Crowe fell for three and his brother Martin for 10 to reduce New Zealand to 48 for three.

They never recovered despite a brave 37 by Coney, who was probably left wondering what difference a typical Wright innings would have made.

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Indians plan protests over price rises

NEW DELHI (R) — Opposition political parties and trade unions said Sunday they would demonstrate against sharp rises in the prices of petrol, food and other items announced by the government last week.

The rises are the harshest economic measures taken by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi since he came to power 15 months ago and affect items such as wheat, rice and petroleum products.

The government aims to partially overcome a budget deficit of 33.49 billion rupees (\$2.8 billion) in the current financial year ending next month.

Opposition politicians slammed the rise in prices of petroleum products at a time of falling international oil prices and warned of

a sharp rise in the present seven per cent inflation rate.

New Delhi's Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) president, Mr. Madan Lal Khurana said his party would stage a demonstration Monday at Gandhi's office to protest against the rises.

Trade unions representing federal government employees also announced plans for nationwide protests next Friday.

Business groups like the National Chambers of Commerce, the Automobile Dealers Association and the Federation of Engineering Industries sharply criticised the rises because they would push up production costs.

Mr. Khurana said an average Indian family living on about 1,500 rupees (\$125) a month

would pay out an extra 250 rupees a month (\$20) because of the price hikes.

Petroleum Minister Chandra Sekhar Singh said in the western city of Pune Saturday the move was aimed at reducing consumption of petroleum products.

"Some steps have been taken to cut the oil demand growing at seven to 10 per cent a year and some more are on the anvil," he added.

Mr. Singh said oil imports, which cost the nation \$4.16 billion a year, must be reduced.

Indian newspapers said the boost in the prices of petroleum products alone would increase government revenue by around 1.5 billion rupees (\$125 million) over the remaining two months of the current year.

Oil price war is on, Oteiba declares

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia (Agencies) — United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mana Said Oteiba was quoted Sunday as declaring that the oil price war was on and that the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) would seek only its interests since it found no cooperation from non-OPEC oil producers.

Dr. Oteiba, in an interview with the Saudi Arabian newspaper Al Sharq Al Awsat, warned that non-OPEC oil producers in particular faced "a destructive catastrophe" if they failed to agree to collective measures to arrest the deterioration.

"The price war on the oil market has actually started if that means that the prices are left to the market to determine," said Dr. Oteiba in the interview.

"A destructive catastrophe will befall the oil-producing countries, particularly those outside OPEC, if they do not hasten to adopt collective action with which to defend the oil market," he said.

Oil prices began to slip on the international market on Jan. 16 and, for the first time in seven years, closed below \$19 a barrel last weekend. Non-OPEC Mexico lowered its heavy crude grades by \$2.50 to \$19.50 a barrel, and Venezuela, an OPEC state producing similar grades, has brought down its prices by about \$3 to make them competitive.

Dr. Oteiba said that "no one can predict the bottom level which oil prices will hit if the glut continued on the market."

"Under the present circumstances OPEC will defend only its interests and is not responsible for defending the others (non-OPEC oil producers) as long as they are not willing to help shoulder the responsibility," he affirmed.

The oil glut on the world market, which has been pressuring oil prices for three years now, has forced OPEC to impose production ceilings.

Dr. Oteiba's statement meant that the cartel would not respond to pressure to lower that ceiling, now at 16 million barrels daily, to help prop up the prices.

OPEC has been demanding that oil producers outside the cartel, mainly Britain and Norway, restrict their own output.

Dr. Oteiba is a member of an OPEC ministerial committee due to begin meeting in Vienna Monday to consider how to defend OPEC's share of the market.

Venezuela to propose OPEC strategy, MEES says

The Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said Sunday that Venezuela will propose an OPEC strategy package on oil production and pricing at the meeting.

The Nicosia-based oil and finance newsletter said Venezuela would seek to define OPEC's market share between a minimum of 16 million barrels per day (b/d) and a maximum of 17 million.

The three-point package would also suggest introducing "an element of seasonality" into the OPEC quota system, and a new policy to restore some OPEC control over pricing, while remaining responsive to market forces, MEES said.

Wide differences of opinion had emerged last week among experts

from OPEC, it said.

Quoting Saudi sources, it discounted reports that mounting pressures would force Riyadh to resume a "swing-producer" role. "Saudi Arabia will not retreat from the OPEC decision to defend a fair share of the market," MEES said.

"In the Saudi view, this will inevitably require that the non-OPEC exporters, with the focus on Britain, should forgo part of their market share in favour of OPEC," it added.

It said Iranian, Algerian and Libyan experts had argued in favour of a cut in OPEC production to restore a supply-demand balance and maintain prices.

"They want no part in any strategy which would run the risk of a price war with non-OPEC exporters," it said. Algeria argued strongly that any strategy leading to a loss of OPEC revenue would be self-defeating and unacceptable.

MEES said the experts hoped, but without certainty, for a majority view defining the "fair" market share for OPEC at around 17 million b/d.

The committee, comprising Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Venezuela and the United Arab Emirates, was set up in December when OPEC effectively abandoned a 16 million b/d ceiling.

The prospect seen from Vienna "must be for even lower prices in the weeks and months to come," MEES added.

Summit nations clash over impact of falling oil prices

Meanwhile, top-ranking officials preparing for the summit of seven leading democracies have clashed over how to respond to the collapse in world oil prices, delegates said Saturday night.

"It was a real dogfight," said one delegate, who asked not to be identified further.

Producing countries like Britain and Canada stand to lose from the recent collapse in oil prices while consuming nations like West Germany and Japan will gain, delegates from both sides said.

Britain and Canada have already been forced to increase interest rates to protect their currencies against speculation by investors and are concerned about the effects of lower oil prices on their economies.

Three senior officials from each of the summit countries — Britain, Canada, France, Japan, Italy, the United States and West Germany — are attending the top secret talks on mapping out strategy for the economic summit in May.

A representative from the European Commission and from the Netherlands, currently in the chair of the European Community's Council of Ministers, are also attending.

Several participants said the one-third drop in oil prices will swell Japan's huge trade surplus even more, fanning protectionist pressures in the United States and destabilising the world economy.

"It could prove pretty embarrassing for them," one official from an oil-producing country said.

Japan will be particularly anxious to avoid such criticism as it is hosting the seven-nation summit in Tokyo this year.

It argues, however, that it has already acted forcibly by pushing up the value of the yen on foreign exchange markets, thus making Japanese exports more expensive and imports cheaper.

Despite the strength of the yen — it has risen 20 per cent against the dollar in the past year — Japan

came under pressure here to do more to reduce its \$50 billion a year trade surplus, delegates said.

The United States has long been urging both Japan and West Germany to increase imports by boosting domestic demand.

An official from an oil-producing country said that Tokyo's efforts to stimulate domestic growth so far had been largely cosmetic and pointed to weakening Japanese investment.

Some U.S. officials believe Japan's economy could grow five per cent this year without rekindling inflation. Japan has forecast four per cent growth for 1986/87, but most independent economists say that is over-optimistic.

"They can do more," a U.S. official in Tokyo, who asked not to be named, said recently.

Before last month's sudden fall in oil prices, Japan had been forecasting a trade surplus of \$58 billion for the year ending March 31. The lower oil prices will boost that even further because of the country's overwhelming dependence on imported fuel.

Delegates here said Japanese officials told them the stronger yen will not have much of an impact on the trade surplus for some months.

European officials, for instance, have complained that most of the yen's strength has come against the dollar, and not against European currencies. Japan had a trade surplus of some \$11 to \$12 billion with Europe last year.

Japan responded to this international pressure to boost domestic growth by cutting its key interest rate by ½ percentage point last week. But that is unlikely to appease critics of its huge trade surplus attending the meeting in Honolulu. North American officials said.

Reagan orders first budget cuts

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan on Saturday ordered the first round of spending cuts under a new budget-trimming law, totalling \$11.7 billion.

The president announced the action in his weekly radio address, delivered from the presidential retreat at Camp David in Maryland, and the White House issued the formal order shortly afterward.

The cuts of 4.3 per cent for domestic programmes and 4.9 per

cent for the military, will take effect on March 1.

Under the Gramm-Rudman budget-balancing law passed by Congress last year, the president is bound to follow the cuts outlined in January by the country's comptroller.

The Justice Department has challenged the constitutionality of this delegation of authority to the comptroller, and this case is awaiting a decision by a court.

From fiscal 1987 on, automatic cuts will be made if Congress fails

to reduce the deficit to targets specified by the Gramm-Rudman law, which is designed to balance the federal budget by 1991.

The president exempted military personnel from this year's cutbacks, but otherwise the White House said he would not attempt to shield defence programmes from the cuts.

The president's order affects spending in fiscal 1986, while the budget he will send to Congress on Wednesday will deal with fiscal 1987 spending.

Bangladeshi jute mill workers end strike

DHAKA, Bangladesh (Agencies) — Jute mill workers began returning to work Sunday after a 36-day strike by nearly 200,000 workers nationwide, but attendance was thin.

The strike was called off Saturday when the military government agreed to set up a task force headed by Labour Secretary K.M. Rabhani to look into the workers' demand for more pay and other financial benefits.

The new benefits would call for an additional expenditure of about \$17 million a year.

Mr. Gauranga Das, a spokesman for the workers' employees' United Council, which organised the strike, said that work resumed at the country's 68 jute mills but attendance still was thin.

He said it would take some time for many of the workers to return to work because they had gone to their village homes during the strike period.

In the agreement reached Saturday, the authorities agreed to allow 10 days for workers to resume work.

Workers, students clash over bus fares

Meanwhile, rival mobs of students and transport workers burned buildings and buses at a northern Bangladesh town in a clash over bus fares in which at least 25 people were seriously hurt, police said.

Authorities clamped a night curfew on Pabna after the violence Saturday night which started after students from a local college were denied concessionary bus fares by the transport authorities, a police spokesman told Reuters.

Some students, forced off buses because they refused to pay full fares, attacked bus drivers and conductors, he said.

A group of transport workers later set ablaze the college building and several residential quarters. They also burnt up 12 teachers, including the principal of the college, the spokesman said.

The enraged students then set five buses on fire, he said.

The spokesman said the curfew would continue until the situation returned to normal.

U.S. bank sues Malaysian tycoon

SINGAPORE (R) — American Express Bank Ltd has filed a 10.8 million dollar (\$5.4 million) suit against Malaysian politician and businessman Tan Koon Swan, court officials said Saturday.

They said the bank claims Tan guaranteed up to 10.5 million dollars (\$5.2 million) plus interest for banking facilities to Cornwall Investment PTE Ltd, and investment company in which he is a director.

The suit alleges Cornwall failed to pay by Dec. 23 and the bank is claiming the amount plus interest from Tan. The writ was filed last week before Tan appeared in court to face charges laid against him by the Singapore government.

Tan, president of the Malaysian Chinese Association, a major party in Malaysia's ruling National Front Coalition, has pleaded not guilty to the 15 charges of cheating, fraud and abetting criminal breach of trust.

Third World lending lags

BASEL, Switzerland (AP) — Third World lending by Western commercial banks rose slightly in the third quarter of 1985, compared to a large increase in total lending, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) reported last week.

The latest BIS quarterly report on international banking also said Japan overtook the United States for the first time as leader in the world banking market during the first nine months of last year.

The Basel-based institution compiles statistics from banks in the major industrial countries.

Loans by reporting banks to developing nations rose by \$6.9 billion in the third quarter, compared to a \$6 billion increase the quarter before, the report said.

At the same time, developing countries increased deposits in industrial nations by \$5.5 billion.

With net lending thus \$1.4 billion, developing countries continued to be very modest net takers of funds from the reporting banks, BIS said.

Total new lending rose by an "unusually large amount" of \$107.3 billion in the third quarter, compared to \$16.4 billion in the second. But BIS estimated that more than two thirds of the rise was due to the appreciation of other currencies against the dollar.

At constant exchange rates, credit expanded by \$35 billion, up from \$8.1 billion the previous quarter.

The expansion was largely due to an increase in transactions between Western commercial banks, the report said.

Poland devalues zloty

WARSAW (R) — Poland Saturday effectively devalued its currency, the zloty, by 13.5 per cent against the dollar in an effort to boost exports.

The central bank gave the new rate of the zloty as 170 to the dollar compared with 147.11 on Jan. 27, a devaluation of 13.5 per cent when calculated by the International Monetary Fund method.

The rates were published by the official news agency PAP which said the zloty was "pegged considerably lower against all leading Western currencies."

Poland's 1985 export performance was well below target with a hard currency visible trade surplus of \$1.08 billion.

As a result Poland fell short of meeting its rescheduled debt commitments last year by about \$550 million. Its hard currency debt totals more than \$29 billion. The zloty exchange rate is set weekly by the central bank and is influenced by a basic official rate, movements of a basket of nine currencies weighted according to current account payments, and international market changes.

The zloty was last devalued in June 1985 by 13.2 per cent against the dollar.

Tanzania fails to repay debts

DAR ES SALAAM (R) — Tanzania is failing to pay its foreign debts amounting to 8.9 billion shillings (\$550 million), President Ali Hassan Mwinyi said Saturday.

The official Radio Tanzania quoted him as telling a regional commissioners' meeting in the central town of Dodoma that by last December the country had failed to pay up due debts of \$262 million while the accumulated total debt stood at \$550 million.

President Mwinyi said state-run corporations had accumulated losses totalling \$150.5 million by the end of last year.

He said foreign exchange earnings had fallen from \$563 million in 1981 to \$365 million in 1984.

The president said Tanzania's economic problems would continue to worsen if urgent measures were not taken. He did not specify what measures were required.

Galadari debt entanglements mount as more creditors sue

DUBAI (R) — The future of Dubai trading house A.R.E. Galadari Brothers appeared headed for resolution in the courts as two more big creditors filed legal claims against it, bankers and lawyers close to the case said Sunday.

A nine-bank syndicate led by Citibank filed suit Saturday to recover a 1984 loan of \$68 million, and Bankers Trust has sued to recover some \$21 million, they said.

Bankers said most of the firm's 19 creditors, owed a total of 900 million dirhams (\$245 million), had now given up hope of a negotiated settlement and opted to press their claims in court.

Galadari's biggest creditor, Union Bank of the Middle East (UBME), filed suit last month for recovery of loans totalling 310 million dirhams (\$84.5 million).

Four banks have settled debts of about 50 million dirhams (\$14 million), three of them out of court at up to 60 per cent below their dues.

Unprecedented receivership order seen most likely

The bankers and lawyers said

the most likely outcome was a court-ordered receivership, unprecedented in the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

In previous bankruptcy cases, including that in 1983 of another Galadari brother, Mr. Abdul Wahab, individual emirate governments have appointed receivers.

Galadari Brothers, one of the biggest trading houses in the Gulf, has interests in real estate, hotels, publishing, vehicle sales and food processing. Bankers estimate its total assets in the UAE at 500 to 600 million dirhams (\$135 to \$165 million).

Problems surfaced last spring when Dubai Bank, in which the Galadaris had a 70 per cent stake, was found to have negative net worth and was taken over by the government-run UBME.

The 19 bank agreed a debt moratorium pending formulation of a rescheduling package, but talks broke down late last year over the Galadaris' refusal to surrender control of the group, bankers said.

Senior officials of the Galadari group, headed by Mr. Abdul

Rahim Galadari, have declined to comment. But the defence in a hearing Sunday on the UBME suit rejected UBME's claim.

It said 260 million dirhams (\$70 million) of the firm's 310 million (\$84.5 million) debt to UBME was secured by mortgages and Galadari had annual positive cash flow of 70 million dirhams (\$19 million).

Bankers, however, say the group's cash flow is no more than 50 million dirhams (\$13.6 million) compared with an annual interest burden of 90 million (\$25 million), and properties mortgaged to UBME are worth only 90 million dirhams.

Judge Ghalib Al Bastami set Feb. 8 as the date for new hearings on all three suits.

Citibank, as well as its \$17 million commitment in the syndicate, has filed over a \$17 million short-term facility to one of the Galadari operating companies, legal sources said.

Bankers expected a receiver to be appointed to run the group while rescheduling talks with the banks got under way.

We apologise to our readers for the omission of the Daily Horoscope in the past few days. Probably, we may have to go without it some days more unless McNaught syndicate obliges us early.

THE Daily Crossword by Linda Hooper

ACROSS

1. Star
2. Ab. Ina
3. Store sign
4. Troop
5. Accommodation
6. Whetstone
7. P. composer
8. F. A.
9. Last
10. Comparison of work
11. Presidential nickname
12. Beverage suffix
13. Sounds of pain
14. Cold war term
15. Certain notes
16. Numerical prefix
17. Walkie-talkie word
18. Alphabet run
19. Animal check
20. Long time
21. Final course
22. Sci-fi robot
23. A. Keweenaw
24. Asphyxia
25. SAP name
26. Ready to go
27. Team
28. Youth goddess
29. Tangled
30. Flashed up
31. as cry
32. Alphabet run
33. Lead it or head it
34. Neobioscience
35. Ma Lure
36. Tobaccoism
37. Florence's charge
38. Neobioscience
39. Campaign slogan (with 61 D)
40. Penetration
41. Reconnecting
42. Head out

DOWN

1. Capt.
2. A. Keweenaw
3. Ocean's least abn.
4. Grand and light
5. Second shouting
6. Tac Childe
7. Thine abn.
8. Ma Lure
9. Explorer
10. Hamando
11. GOP word
12. Sky jumper
13. Star eye
14. Gary Cooper negative
15. Sorority mascot
16. Elia's state
17. Estriche
18. Upward
19. Mythical god
20. —jo-ant
21. —lat
22. "Powers" pl
23. Playwright
24. Playwright
25. 81 Gen. Fr.
26. Ben or Bartha
27. See 67 A
28. Wear away
29. Regimen
30. Spine-tingling
31. Blunt out
32. Tether
33. Hagi
34. 81 Gen. Fr.
35. Ben or Bartha
36. See 67 A
37. Regimen

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1. BERTIE 2. HAIN 3. PIAN 4. SERMON 5. ALICE 6. ARMO 7. PRIDE 8. PREP 9. BERTIE 10. SERMON 11. ALICE 12. ARMO 13. PRIDE 14. PREP 15. BERTIE 16. SERMON 17. ALICE 18. ARMO 19. PRIDE 20. PREP 21. BERTIE 22. HAIN 23. PIAN 24. SERMON 25. ALICE 26. ARMO 27. PRIDE 28. PREP 29. BERTIE 30. SERMON 31. ALICE 32. ARMO 33. PRIDE 34. PREP 35. BERTIE 36. SERMON 37. ALICE 38. ARMO 39. PRIDE 40. PREP 41. BERTIE 42. HAIN 43. PIAN 44. SERMON 45. ALICE 46. ARMO 47. PRIDE 48. PREP 49. BERTIE 50. SERMON 51. ALICE 52. ARMO 53. PRIDE 54. PREP 55. BERTIE 56. SERMON 57. ALICE 58. ARMO 59. PRIDE 60. PREP 61. BERTIE 62. HAIN 63. PIAN 64. SERMON 65. ALICE 66. ARMO 67. PRIDE 68. PREP 69. BERTIE 70. SERMON 71. ALICE 72. ARMO 73. PRIDE 74. PREP 75. BERTIE 76. SERMON 77. ALICE 78. ARMO 79. PRIDE 80. PREP 81. BERTIE 82. HAIN 83. PIAN 84. SERMON 85. ALICE 86. ARMO 87. PRIDE 88. PREP 89. BERTIE 90. SERMON 91. ALICE 92. ARMO 93. PRIDE 94. PREP 95. BERTIE 96. SERMON 97. ALICE 98. ARMO 99. PRIDE 100. PREP

Peanuts

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF YOU AND I NEVER GOT MARRIED AND LEFT HOME?

WHAT IF YOU AND I HAD TO LIVE TOGETHER FOR THE REST OF OUR LIVES?

DON'T SCARE ME LIKE THAT...IT'S TOO HARD ON MY HAIR!

Mutt 'n' Jeff

LOOK, YOU'VE BEEN IN THE SAME JOB FOR YEARS AND YOU NEVER GOT AN ADVANCEMENT!

I GOT A TWO DOLLAR RAISE THREE YEARS AGO

YOU HAVE NO INITIATIVE! YOU HAVE NO DRIVE! YOU DON'T MAKE ANY ADVANCES!

O.K. I'LL TRY!

AW, COME ON NOW, BABY. HOW ABOUT A DATE TONIGHT AT SEVEN? WHAT SAY?

Andy Capp

NICE COAT THAT PET A NEW ONE?

THIS? IT'S MY HONEYMOON COAT

MMM, EVEN SO, LOOKS VERY NICE

MUST GET HER TO WEAR IT WHEN I TAKE HER AWAY FOR A WEEKEND - IF IT EVER COMES TO THAT

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

I LOVE YOU, DARLING! HOW WAS YOUR DAY?

"It's the Marriage Channel. It's for men who want a wife, but don't want the hassles."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

REBLY

PLYAP

LETIF

BROIMD

I'm thirsty

THE BEST WINE AFTER A LONG VOYAGE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BATON PIANO STICKY CAUGHT

Answer: When dentists aren't, their patients are—PAINSTAKING

Thousands of Filipinos march on Marcos palace

MANILA (R) — About 5,000 leftists burned effigies of President Ferdinand Marcos and President Reagan Sunday after troops behind barbed wire blocked their march on the Philippine leader's palace.

Five days before presidential elections, more than 1,000 cars and minibuses roared through the streets of Manila with horns blaring and banners waving to signal support for Marcos.

The motorcade, split into two groups, was led by the president's elder daughter, Imee Marcos-Manatoc, and son, Ferdinand "Bong Bong" Marcos. It toured the streets for several hours, snarling traffic and at one stage tangling with a rival convoy of supporters of opposition leader Corason Aquino.

There were no reports of trouble between the two motorcades or at the leftist demonstration, led by the Bayan (Freedom) Movement and the militant trade union KMMU to call for an election boycott.

The demonstrators, mainly young people and many with faces masked to hide their identity, marched and jogged through Manila. Heavily-armed troops backed by firetrucks behind barricades stopped them crossing a bridge leading directly to the Malacanang Palace where Mr. Marcos was spending the day.

The demonstrators, waving red flags and slogans, burned a huge

effigy of Mr. Marcos being bounced up and down by Mr. Reagan in a ballot box. On the box was a mock presidential seal saying "dictator of the Philippines."

About 1,200 people turned out for a rally organised by a group of retired military commanders, among them former Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Jesus Vargas. They are campaigning for clean elections and "restoration of the integrity" of the Philippine Armed Forces.

The group includes 15 generals and has allied itself with serving reformist officers, most of them below the rank of colonel. Some of them attended the rally in defiance of orders not to get involved in election activity.

None of the reformists, who are known to be unhappy about the service's image, morale and credibility, would speak to reporters. One wore a wig, apparently as a disguise.

Among those at the stadium, in civilian clothes, was a brigadier-general closely identified with the Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian Ver, a cousin of Mr. Marcos.

Mrs. Aquino spent the day campaigning in seven towns in Batangas province, southern Luzon, home province of her

vice-presidential running mate Salvador Laurel. She renewed charges of attempted election fraud by the Marcos camp and said she would stamp out corruption in government.

A 20-member official U.S. delegation heads for Manila on Tuesday hoping to reinforce Washington's commitment to democracy and to buy Filipinos who are working to see that the crucial Feb. 7 election is as fair as possible.

While key members remain deeply concerned about voting fraud and the potential for violence, they have concluded that an official American presence has a symbolic value that may make it harder for President Ferdinand Marcos to steal an election that could be a turning point in Philippine history.

As Senator Richard Lugar, the delegation chairman, stressed in a letter on Friday to President Reagan:

"Our role is to support the democratic process and to express American kinship with the Filipino people by bearing witness to their desire for an election which is free, fair and genuinely indicative of the popular will."

Sen. Lugar, Republican chairman of the influential Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is expected to elaborate on this theme when he addresses the Manila Rotary Club on Thursday.

Pakistani opposition demands release of political prisoners

LAHORE, Pakistan (R) — Pakistan's main opposition alliance Sunday demanded the release of all political prisoners in the country.

A resolution issued after a two-day central committee meeting of the 11-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) asked the government to free people convicted by military courts or try them in civil courts.

It said there were hundreds of political prisoners in Pakistani jails denied facilities allowed under prison rules and several of them were kept there without trial.

No estimate of the number was available immediately from authorities, who do not regard political workers charged with "subversion" or "terrorist activities" as political prisoners.

Interior Minister Mohammad Aslam Khattak said last July the government was holding only five political prisoners.

Military courts were abolished with the end of more than eight years of martial law on Dec. 30 but their decisions were protected by a constitutional amendment.

The MRD also complained of what it called a growing involvement of Afghan refugees in Pakistan's local politics and demanded that the authorities put an end to it.

Pakistan has an estimated three million Afghans who fled their country following the 1979 Soviet military intervention there. Most of them are living in the North-West Frontier and Baluchistan provinces bordering Afghanistan.

The MRD resolution said the Afghans were being encouraged to interfere in local politics by the government and the right-wing Jamaat-I-Islami Party.

At the opening of the meeting on Thursday, the MRD parties decided to defy a law under which they must seek registration by the government's election commission to qualify for legal political activity, including contesting elections.

China launches experimental satellite

PEKING (R) — China announced Sunday that it had successfully launched an experimental communications satellite using its new "Long March 3" rocket launcher.

A television news report said the satellite was launched Saturday and had entered a stationary orbit and was operating normally.

It said Premier Zhao Ziyang was present at the launch site.

China announced last October that it was entering the commercial satellite launching business.

Peking reports fighting on Sino-Vietnamese border

TOKYO (AP) — Vietnamese troops staged at least 33 intrusions into China's Yunnan province and shelled Chinese villages with 40,000 rounds of ammunition in January, Radio Peking reported.

The radio, in a broadcast monitored in Tokyo, reported Saturday that 65 civilians and military personnel were killed or injured in the attacks in Yunnan. Similar attacks also occurred in Guangxi province, it added.

The report followed two days after an announcement from the Hanoi government which said it released 23 Chinese prisoners, including military personnel and fishermen, and handed them to Chinese authorities.

It would lead to violence, plunging the country into economic and political chaos and confusion, he said.

Mr. Khondokar Mushtaq said that the military rulers must immediately announce a firm date for elections and ensure a peaceful transfer of power to an elected civilian government.

He said his alliance would start a "civil disobedience" movement at the end of February if an election date were not announced by Feb. 21.

Mr. Khondokar Mushtaq said leaders of his alliance would start a nationwide tour on Wednesday to mobilise public opinion for the plan.

In recent weeks, Gen. Ershad has said he wants to hold elections this year and transfer power to an elected government. Since November 1983, he has postponed elections three times because the opposition refused to participate unless martial law were lifted first.

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Former Bangladesh leader predicts anarchy

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP) — Former President Khondokar Mushtaq Ahmad said Sunday that if the military rule of President Hussain Mohammad Ershad did not end soon, the country would plunge into chaos.

In an interview with the Associated Press, Mr. Khondokar Mushtaq, now leading a 16-party alliance of rightists and liberals, said martial law had reached a critical point in Bangladesh.

If it were stretched any farther, it would lead to violence, plunging the country into economic and political chaos and confusion, he said.

Mr. Khondokar Mushtaq said that the military rulers must immediately announce a firm date for elections and ensure a peaceful transfer of power to an elected civilian government.

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Pravda: Gorbachev's nuclear arms proposal surprised Reagan

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The Communist Party daily Pravda said Sunday that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's latest arms proposals had taken President Reagan by surprise.

After initially welcoming the Kremlin's Jan. 15 offer, which outlined plans to rid the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, the U.S. administration had been forced into silence, it said.

"In the West, and in the U.S. press, this silence has been put down to the fact that the Soviet proposals took the Reagan administration by surprise and sparked off a fresh outbreak of differences between the State Department and the Pentagon," Pravda said.

The silence could also be explained by the U.S. government's determination to press ahead with the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) project for a space-based defence.

"One of the main causes of Washington's 'sluggishness' is the stubborn reluctance of certain circles to give up the ruinous 'Star Wars' idea," it said.

Last week's space shuttle disaster had made many Americans think again about SDI, it said.

Since the crash the Soviet state media have repeatedly alleged that a similar failure in SDI technology could have incalculably more dangerous consequences.

Soviets honour McAuliffe, Resnik

Meanwhile Soviet cartographers have decided to name two craters on the planet Venus in honour of schoolteacher Christa McAuliffe and astronaut Judy Resnik, who died in space shuttle Challenger, another newspaper said Saturday.

The daily Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya (Socialist Industry) said the decision to name the craters on Venus after the dead Americans reached it on Friday, just before it was to print an article about the cartography of Venus in Saturday editions.

The newspaper said Soviet cartographers had drawn the first map of Venus in 1975. It was decided then to name features on the planet only after women, it said.

Most other women honoured so far were famous in Czarist Russia or in early Soviet history.

The Soviet defence daily Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star) said

revised dates would be announced later, the High Commission said in a statement Sunday.

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